INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 289 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

King's Reported Abdication

PREFERS LOVE TO CROWN

Church And Aristocracy Triumph

Duke Of York To Be Crowned As George VI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, December 6.

The Church and the aristocracy of West End appear to have triumphed over King Edward VIII who, it is believed, has already signed the Instrument which would make abdication final. It is reported that to-day's Cabinet was concerned with the formalities connected with the succession of the Duke of York, who will be proclaimed King George VI, instead of Albert I.

This decision, it is stated was due to the belief that the title would give the utmost satisfaction to the Empire, since it revives the name still beloved and revered.

DUCHESS AS QUEEN ELIZABETH

The Duchess will become Queen Elizabeth and the daughter of Princess Elizabeth heir-apparent.

The Coronation it is further reported will take place on the same date, as arranged for Edward VIII. It is also reported that there is reason to believe that King Edward will resume the title of the Duke of Cornwall and leave for abroad and marry Mrs. Simpson immediately after divorce decree becomes absolute; but will broadcast to the Empire before leaving.

REPERCUSSIONS IN INDIA

Correspondents of London newspapers from India declare that as a result of the present crisis British prestige has suffered a severe blow in India and some even fear if King Edward marries Mrs. Simpson, and continues to reign, Britain will lose India soon, as Indians are against marriages of women who obtain divorce.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Sunday Times" dubs the comments of those Indian newspapers, particularly the "Chronicle" and the "Sentinel" which support King Edward as sensational journalism.

SHAW'S SATIRE

Bernard Shaw, in a satire on the kingdom of the half mad has made fun of the Church, the Government and upheld King Edward's action.

Lord Rothermere's 'Sunday Despatch' understands the Cabinet is worried, as it has been informed by the Irish Free State it will refuse to recognise the new King.

150 KILLED IN AIR RAIDS

Two Insurgent 'Planes Brought Down By Govt. Fighters

PARIS, Dec. 5.

150 were killed in yesterday's air-raid on Madrid, according to messages from the Capital and there was another raid this morning and several were killed but Government fighters went up and brought down two insurgent machines.—Reuter.

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING PROCEEDING

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The British constitutional affairs have pushed the Spanish war to the background of news, but dispatches reaching London from opposing Headquarters are agreed that ferocious fighting is proceeding in which heavy casualties have occurred.

While vantage points round Madrid continue to change hands frequently, Government forces claim advance on the Alava front and insurgents say they are progressing on the Guadalajara front. Seven hundred Government troops are reported to have been killed or wounded in the Pozuelo sector.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BLACKSHIRTS TO JOIN REBELS

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 5.

Two thousand five hundred Italian 'Blackshirts' disembarked at Algeciras yesterday to join the Insurgent forces, according to reliable information reaching here.

They landed from a ship flying no flag and escorted by a gunboat.—Reuter.

(Congress Presidential Election—Page 7)

CONFIDENCE IN BLUM GOVT.

But Communists Abstain From Voting: Situation Uneasy Still

PARIS, Dec. 5.

After his dramatic speech which was greeted by violent cheers by supporters of the Government, but silence from Communists, M. Blum was given a vote of confidence by 350 to 171, Communists abstaining.

It is understood, when M. Blum learned that Communists were not voting, he desired to resign but he was pressed to remain. The situation is very uneasy.

The Government position is very difficult.—Reuter.

WHAT'S ON AT BELVEDERE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is understood when Mr. Baldwin visited Belvedere this evening he submitted to His Majesty certain documents.

Sir John Simon arrived at No. 10 Downing Street at 21-45 hours after the return of Mr. Baldwin from Belvedere and remained there until 23-30 hours when he departed.—Reuter.

LAHORE: Dec. 6.

It is understood that Sardar Mangalsingh has given notice of the following resolution for the forthcoming session of the Assembly:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government the considered view of this House, that the necessary legislation may be undertaken by the British Parliament, to enable His Majesty King Edward to carry out his marriage plans in accordance with his desires".—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NO STATEMENT BY PREMIER TO-DAY.

LONDON: Dec. 6.

After the Cabinet meeting, it was announced that there will be no decision to-night, and a decisive statement in the House of Commons to-morrow is improbable.

Reuter learns that the position is that the King is being given as much time as he chooses to decide the course of following the disposal of the question of Morganatic marriage, which is dead.

To-morrow's Cabinet meeting has been cancelled.—Reuter.

CABINET DISPERSES

LONDON, December 6.

After a sitting lasting a hundred minutes, the Cabinet dispersed. As the Ministers left, there was some cheering and counter-cheering.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. SIMPSON'S MOVEMENTS

CANNES, December 6.

Mrs. Simpson, exhausted after her dash across France, rested quietly, the whole day. Owing to the lack of privacy at Rogers Villa, she may go to Mrs. Reginald Fellowes' Villa, in Roquebrune Village, but Rogers says she expects her to remain His Guest for a few days.—Reuter's Special.

S.S. "THURSTON" DELAYED

MALTA, December 6.

British steamer s.s. "Thurston", which arrived past week, bound for Cartagena, with hundred lorries, made in Russia, is still delayed here. The authorities decided that the cargo was not war material, but the crew is reported to have refused to proceed to Spain, feeling that, owing to publicity that ship had received, there would be risk of falling into insurgents' hands.—Reuter's Special.

NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION

Unanimously Passed By Congress

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.

The Soviet Congress unanimously passed the New Constitution with amendments, including amendments arising out of French criticisms that the original text of the new Franco-Soviet Pact was ineffective. The original article which emphasised that the Presidium of the Supreme Council could proclaim a state of war in the event of armed attack on Soviet has now been amended so as to include also "in the event of necessity to fulfil international treaty obligations concerning mutual defence against aggressors."

The new Constitution comes into force immediately.—Reuter's Special.

WHY FORCE ABDICATION

Stafford Cripps On Govt.'s Responsibility

LONDON, December 5.

Sir Stafford Cripps has issued a statement wherein he agreed with the Government attitude as expressed by Mr. Baldwin but pointed out that the advice had been based on the nation's political interests, not personal or sectarian view-points.

I do not see sufficient reason for forcing the abdication nor do I believe that the country desires the issue be forced to that extreme. It is only fair to the King and once we have decided, he is bound to accept ministers' advice. But we should realise the responsibility for forcing the abdication would be upon the Government.—Reuter.

NO ULTIMATUM TO KING?

LONDON, December 6.

It is learned that there is no question of Cabinet having presented any sort of ultimatum or formal advice to the King. It is understood that the deliberation of Ministers and Cabinet was directed in getting into form all steps and documentary formalities required if the King decides the course which will have constitutional consequences.—Reuter.

Congress Cabinet

Meets In Bombay On Wednesday: Leaders' Presence

The Congress Working Committee will meet on December 9 and on the following day, at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, at Warden Road

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant and the Working Committee may meet at about 1 p.m. in the afternoon.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai are arriving in Bombay, to-day (Monday), by the Gujerat Mail, after the conclusion of the Frontier tour.

RAJEN BABU.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is due to arrive in the City, on Monday afternoon from Wardha, where he broke his journey from Patna.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant is expected to arrive on the 8th instant. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Secretaries, are arriving by the 9th instant.

Mrs. NAIDU'S 'NO'.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now convalescing after her recent illness, has intimated her inability to attend the Working Committee meeting. She will proceed to Faizpur to attend the Congress session.

PRAYERS FOR KING

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir A. Sinclair, leader of the Opposition Liberals, called at Downing Street at 15-00. Major Attlee and Mr. Greenwood are expected later, to-day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury also called at Downing Street, immediately after Sir A. Sinclair had left.

PRAYERS FOR KING.

Prayers for the King were offered in Churches to-day, but the clergy in the Church of England, in deference to the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal, refrained, in their sermons, from referring to the crisis.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.

In the International Football Match the Irish Free State lost to Hungary by three goals to two.—Reuter's Special.

POPE'S HEALTH

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 6.

The Pope's condition is unchanged; if anything it has slightly improved this morning.—Reuter.

Ministers' Busy Day

Baldwin's Statement To-day

A meeting of ministers was held on Sunday morning, in which, besides the Premier, there were present: Sir J. Simon, Sir Thomas Inskip, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Halifax and others. The meeting was held for the Premier's consultation with some of his colleagues apart from full meeting of the Cabinet.

Mr. Baldwin visited Queen Mary at Marlborough House, in the morning.

INTERVIEW STORIES DENIED

Stories that Mrs. Simpson gave an interview 'en route' to Cannes are reported to be unfounded.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT TO-DAY?

"The Sunday Times" believes that Mr. Baldwin will make an important announcement in the House of Commons, to-day (Monday), of the definite development in the constitutional situation. Editorially the paper says decision must be made now.

GARVIN'S VIEW-POINT

Mr. Garvin writing in the "Observer" says, there could be no question of a compromise. In either way the King will have paid the full price.

U. S. CONTINENTAL PRESS VIEWS

American official circles take a sympathetic view of the [illegible] of the King and hope that Britain "will survive the crisis without damaging the prestige of the Crown."

French and Italian Press take a very sympathetic view of the King's difficulty, and the Soviet Press mention Mrs. Simpson's name but refrains from commenting, while the Fuehrer's order forbids the German papers to comment "for reasons of tact".

PREMIER CONSULTS COLLEAGUES

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A meeting of Ministers began at 10, Downing Street, at 11 a.m., including Sir John Simon, Sir Thomas Inskip, Sir Kingsley Wood, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Ernest Brown, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Halifax.

Earlier Mr. Monckton, Legal Adviser to the Duchy of Cornwall, arrived by car, from Fort Belvedere. He and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald remained with Mr. Baldwin, for some time before the meeting. Mr. Baldwin left Downing Street by car at 11-15.

(LATER).—The meeting was also attended by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Oliver Stanley and Sir Donald Somervell.

CONSULTATION WITH COLLEAGUES.

It is understood that in a position of serious national concern it is of advantage and sometimes necessary for the Premier to consult some of his colleagues apart from the full meeting of the cabinet.

It was such a meeting for consultation that was held this morning.

All Ministers and Mr. Monckton had left Downing Street by 1 p.m., except Mr. Baldwin, who remained at No. 10, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain at No. 11.

BALDWIN SEES QUEEN MARY.

Mr. Baldwin visited the Queen at Marlborough House, before returning to Downing Street.—Reuter.

PREMIER TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT TO-DAY?

LONDON: Dec. 6.

The "Sunday Times" says there are grounds for believing that Mr. Baldwin will in the House of Commons, to-morrow afternoon, make an important announcement of the definite development in the constitutional situation. Its political correspondent adds that the Cabinet is overwhelmingly supported by all parties, and it is generally felt that the position cannot be allowed to drift.

Editorially the paper says that the decision must be made now. "There is a suggestion that the King might disavow intention of marrying Mrs. Simpson at present, without disavowing it altogether, speculating on the chances of Time modifying Public Opinion, but we hope he will firmly close his ears to any advice of so escaping the duties and realities of the British Monarchy.—Reuter.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES' VIEW

WASHINGTON: Dec. 6.

Official circles are appreciative of the fact that the British monarchy is one of the few stabilising forces in this distracted world, and anything disturbing it is bound to have repercussions. Washington hopes that Britain will surmount the crisis without damaging the prestige of the Crown. This hope also reflects the popular feeling in New York. A King, tired and weary, fighting gallantly single-handed a fight with the forces of Conservatism, while the public are rapidly gathering to his support is a spectacle which is presented to the American public in dispatches from London, which are most sympathetic to the King.

LONDON NEWS AMAZE AMERICANS.

The news broadcast from Britain amaze the American public, by their calmness and detachment. Hearst's "Evening Journal" says that though the Americans realise the serious constitutional difficulties involved in the marriage, they feel that even a King should be free to wed the woman of his choice, and the proposed alliance certainly would not injure the friendship and mutual understanding now existing between Britain and the United States.—Reuter.

CONTINENTAL PRESS COMMENTS

PARIS: Dec. 6.

Press references to the crisis are universally sympathetic, both to the King and the British nation.

(Continued on page 7.)

Reception to Mr. M. N. Roy at Dadar Station, on Sunday morning. (Mr. Roy is seen garlanded in the middle of the crowd.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics, Typists, Lawyers, Graduates, Teachers, Doctors, Engineers, Overseers and Suboverseers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. 7388.

Wanted—A qualified manager, a cashier and some clerks for the Rupnarain Bank. Apply with bust-photo and testimonials if any, stating age, height and minimum salary acceptable. Personal or cash security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply Managing Director, Rupnarain Bank, Ltd., Nala Street, Bareilly. 7384.

Wanted, an expert dyer with practical experience in silk dyeing and printing factory in Bombay for a year; for a silk printing firm in Calcutta. Apply with copies of testimonials. Stating expected salary to M. C., Box No. 8903, Calcutta. (7356)

Wanted immediately a Gujarati-knowing B.Sc. Graduate with Mathematics for the Matriculation class. Pay according to qualifications and experience. One with distinction, B.T. or S.T.C. qualifications preferred. Apply stating experience, age, minimum pay, etc., to the Manager, D. E. Italia S. High School, Chikhli (District Surat) on or before 15th December, 1936. (4443).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Residential and Office Rooms, Godowns, at moderate rent, "Ramchandra Building." Carnac Road Junction of Picket Road. (7376).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.—Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi (7355).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Christ Church Boys' High School Jubbulpore. Few vacancies for European and Indian boys in boarding house. Food excellent and plentiful. Splendid records in examination results and games. Preparation for Cambridge examinations by highly qualified staff. Apply for prospectus to G. K. Peel Esq., (old Harrovian), M. A., Hons. Cambridge, Boarding fees Rs. 25 P.M. all inclusive. 4453.

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute, 11, West, Connaught Road, Poona

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For sale valuable property at Dadabhai Road, Santa Cruz. Please apply Box No. 7380, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease—Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

As from 1st January, 1937 our Telephone Number will be—

30047 (3 Lines)

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
4434.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that I, the undersigned inhabitant of Radhanpur, but at present in Bombay, am willingly separated from my father since Kartak Vad sixth, S. Y. 1993 (4-12-1936). Therefore, henceforth my father is free from any of my responsibilities and whatever I will do the same will remain on my own account.

Bombay, dated this 7th day of December, 1936.

DALAL SHANTILAL GANPATLAL.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of (a) Bread Horse, Bread Ordinary, Biscuits Limji and Biscuits Dog (b) Beef, Mutton, etc., and (c) Miscellaneous Bazar Articles should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1936, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.). All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for....."

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, etc., will be supplied on payment of Re. 1/- for each copy.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
D. I. AHMADI.
Superintendent.
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens Office.
Byculla, Bombay.
5-12-1936.
4451.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR BURMA.

1. Candidates must be British subjects of good character and sound physique, age not to exceed 35 years on 30th June, 1936, except in the case of candidates with exceptional qualifications.

2. Qualifications required:—Honours degree in Chemistry of a British University and a pass in the Examination in Agricultural Chemistry by the Institute of Chemistry, London. Research experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.

3. Selected candidate will be employed on research work in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and may also be required to lecture to students.

4. The appointment will be on agreement for three years terminable on six months notice on either side. Pay will be offered according to the qualifications of the successful candidate but will in no case exceed Rs. 750. There is no prospect of permanent employment.

5. The successful candidate if selected in India, will get first class passage for himself and family from his place of residence to Mandalay (the headquarters) and return; leave will be admissible according to the Burma Leave Rules applicable to temporary officers.

6. Candidates will have to appear for a personal interview at a suitable place, if necessary, and before a Medical Board for examination.

7. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

8. Applications on printed forms obtainable from the Registrar, Forest Secretariat, Rangoon, will be received up to the 15th December, 1936.

TIN TUT.
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Forest Department.
Rangoon.
The 2nd November, 1936.
4296.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Masagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDE-SURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January 1937.
4358.

Public Notices.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA CENTRAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTERS of the Bank shall be CLOSED and the registration of transfers shall be suspended from SATURDAY, the 2nd January, 1937, to THURSDAY, the 21st January, 1937, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India.
T. K. RAMASUBRAMANIUM.
Secretary.
Calcutta, 2nd December, 1936.
4448.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE FOR SALE.

Suit No. 1561 of 1935.

TARACHAND PREMCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
RAJA PRATAPGIRJI NARSINGIRJI and another. ..... Defendants.
and
WAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE and another ..... Assignees of Decree.

Under the provisions of the Decree passed in the above suit on 13th November, 1936, the undersigned as the Receiver appointed under the said Decree will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, 1936, at 4 p.m. a Diamond Necklace belonging to Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji consisting of a string of 21 gradated diamonds with one diamond at the top in the centre and two small and one large diamond below set in gold. Each of the above diamonds is in its twin surrounded by small diamonds.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

The said necklace will be open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1936, and TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1936, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1936.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN.
Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit Nos. 1561 of 1935.
Manecki Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
4397.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, NAGINDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, KAHANDAS TRIBHOVANDAS and their sons and Bai MOTIBAI, widow of Tribhovandas Gangadas and PUSHPARAI, widow of Mangaldas Tribhovandas, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1476 and Cadastral Survey No. 1557, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 484, 485, Street No. 245, 247 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the East by the property of Tulsidas Gordhandas, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the South by the property of Mathuradas Mulchand and on or towards the North by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1936.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4450

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DEVJI HIRJI KOWLEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 5, Military Square, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,750 square yards or thereabouts and known as Dart Runshett with the buildings and structures thereon bearing Collector's Old Nos. 414, 119 and 414, New Nos. 4192, 4190 and 3838, New Survey Nos. 1|1642, 1|1643 and 1|1644, Cadastral Survey No. 57, Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2658, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666 and 2667, Street Nos. 123, 128, 129, 130, 131 and 132 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Yado Patel, on or towards the West by the property of Rosa Mary Luis, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of A. Misquitta. The present Municipal Nos. of the above property are as follows:—G Ward Nos. 2666, 2667, Street Nos. 400 (1) and 132.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1936.

RUTNAGAR & KHATKHATAY,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4449

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V Act, V of 1908).

Civil Suit No. 1B of 1936.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE 1ST CLASS AT RAIPUR.

HARIDAS MOHTA .... Plaintiff.
PUNAMCHAND & 4 others. ..... Defendants.

CLAIM Rs. 5,600.

To,

(1) Narayandas Lohati, Commission Agent, Alsi-ka-Patiya Bombay, 2.

(2) Balkishan, Broker and Commission Agent, c|o Govindram Narayandas, Silver Hall, Kalkadevi, Bombay No. 2.

(3) Deokishan, Broker and Commission Agent, Brahmin, c|o Govindram Narayandas, Silver Hall, Bombay No. 2.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for dissolution and account of partnership you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a Pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 14th day of December, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 2nd day of November, 1936.

(Sd.) J. E. SOLOMAN.
Sub-Judge, 1st Class.
Raipur.
9262

PLAZA
To-Night and during the week 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Screen's Most Beautiful Woman:
MARLENE DIETRICH
losing her HEART to the dashing
GARY COOPER
in a PARAMOUNT Super-picture
"DESIRE"
Rates:—Third As. 3; Second As. 4; First As. 8.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, and on account and at the risk of Gulam Mohidin Master, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Chinese and Indian Curios and Antiques, a very rare collection of old Indian pictures, jade, agate and ivory figures, crystal and precious stones-studded jug and jewel boxes, real gold-gilted temples and idols such as Saraswati, Tara and Buddha, etc., Elephants with howdahs studded with precious stones, Indian enamel vases and trays, Tibetan antiques, richly carved sandalwood, jewel boxes, very old China jars and vases enamel wall plates, bronze statues, blackwood furniture, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the articles on view 8 days before the sale.

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SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ASSETS AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE ESTATE OF MR. PRANSHANKER M CHANDALIA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Administrator General's Act III of 1913 and in the matter of the estate of Pranshanker Mohanlal Chandalia the deceased.

The Administrator-General of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas Attorneys for the Administrator General of Bombay and in pursuance of Directions given in the order by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on the 18th day of October 1936, sell by Public Auction this day Monday the 7th December 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, the Assets and Outstandings of the estate of Mr. Pranshanker M. Chandalia.

Terms—50 per cent. deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas Attorneys for the Administrator General of Bombay or to the Undersigned.

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Daily 2-30, 6-15 and 8 p.m.

URGENT NEED FOR INSURANCE LAW

(Continued From page 3)

ratio of business. The companies as well as agents should be prohibited from giving rebate and such giving of rebate made penal.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

Funds in the hands of insurance companies are a sacred trust. Therefore utmost care should be taken in managing or utilizing such funds. It should also be made incumbent upon the management of the company to invest at least 1/2 the assets in Securities authorised under Section 20 of the Indian Trust Act.

CREATION OF AN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The department should encourage sound indigenous concerns try to make people insurance minded and take the necessary steps for the protection of the interests of the policy holders. The head of this department should be vested with an authority to supervise all insurance companies.

HE INVENTED "DIESEL" ENGINES

(Continued From page 3)

construction, this motor has shown such efficiency that it is installed on a large majority of this type of automobile. Its efficiency for use on aircraft is sufficiently proven by its adoption in the construction of the new Zelletin. In this age of motorising, the Diesel Motor still holds the highest rank, and will soon replace benzine and gasoline in the private motor cars.

To-day, when the results of Rudolf Diesel's work is to be seen in every machine shop, on every city street, on the sea, and in the air, his creative genius lives again, and the high example that he gave of a faith in performing one great work which should benefit the world and posterity. This conception of Diesel should not be forgotten, for it was his faith in his work, as well as the work itself, which has made his name great.

Some More Suggestions For Starting New Industries—II

(Continued from page 2)

various industries which can be developed in our country as India possess an enormous quantity of raw materials and mineral products and also the forest products which have not yet been fully exploited. I would suggest the readers to purchase the various reports published by the Government of India in connection with the agricultural industry and mineral resources of India. There are valuable books written by the forest Department at Dehra Dun and the Dictionary of Commercial Products of India written by Sir George Watt is really a very important book.

What we now need is the organisation of our resources, our finances and paying special attention for the development of our industries. It is not at all difficult to meet the gigantic foreign competition. We are sadly handicapped in our industrial development for want of genuine co-operation from the Government of India and also from the railway authorities who make business impossible by charging exorbitant railway freight. The Government should be urged to give facilities regarding railway freight, etc.

In Japan extraordinary facilities are being given by the Government in co-operation with the industrialists by reducing the railway freight giving them financial aid and also finding out an outlet for the sale of their products; and they put high tariff wall against the invasion of foreign article in order to protect the Home Industries.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

SOME MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR STARTING NEW INDUSTRIES—II

Oil Cake Manufacture ... Rubber Industry ... Sugar Mills

By R. N. BAPASOLA

The following is the continuation of Mr. Bapasola's article which appeared last week:—

MYROBALAN

I am glad that recently large trade in myrobalan has been done in Jubbalpore, where it is powdered and large quantities of tannic acid is obtained from Myrobalan which is largely used for leather. We Indians are now exporting large quantities of myrobalan and myrobalan powder to European countries. Unfortunately many Indian firms have got very limited experience of the trade.

It is a deplorable fact that many Indian merchants have not been acting in a realiable manner and they supply anything and everything and they do not care to sort the quality. They very often send goods not carefully weighed and we do not try to stop the evil practice and I am afraid India would lose her name and reputation for the sake of some unscrupulous Indian merchants and exporters. I do not say all are doing it but I have noticed number of people have been exporting the goods and have created a bad name and reputation. This must be stopped.

I, therefore, trust that we Indians must form a proper association thereby stopping this particular practice and we must also inspire proper confidence in our foreign purchasers.

BARK

A large quantity of bark of different types especially Babul Park can be obtained in India and no attention is being paid by the leading industrialists. These barks contain tannic acid.

COTTON STAPLE FIBRE

We are producing next to America cotton in large quantities. India is said to be one of the largest producing countries in the world. Warning to the cultivators should be given to pay extra special attention for producing the right type of quality. The ginning and the pressing factories in India must make it a point to the correct weight and the correct quality, etc., should be marketed.

Unfortunately many Indian firms are not keeping the standard of quality, correct weight, etc. The Government of India have done little to check this particular evil. There is a very great field for exporting the cotton to different centres like Italy, Germany, France, Belgium and they can purchase very large quantities.

Great Britain and Japan are purchasing very large quantities of cotton. These people will be glad to give us the first preference if we keep the standard of quality. I may state that very few Indians are doing a good amount of business like the foreigners.

OIL CAKE INDUSTRY

We are all aware that India is one of the largest oil producing country. Why, then, are we not successful in starting various oil mills. Have we ever carefully thought over the same? We are importing refined oil from foreign countries. Oil seeds can be easily crushed, deodorized and decolourized and then harden the oil and convert the same into vegetable productions known as vegetable ghee.

At present we only produce 100 tons per day vegetable oil products whereas we require more than 25,000 tons of oils to be refined deodorized and decolourized and should be converted into vegetable product so that we may be able to export our goods to foreign countries. I am sure such industry will work on a profitable basis. If we Indians were to start one central sales organisation and start different factories at Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and other oil producing centres we would, then, be in a position to obtain the best possible success.

Unfortunately in our seed industry there is a heavy speculation. However, if a well-organised mill is started it is sure to give good profit inspite of various ups and downs in prices.

We can export oil cakes in very large quantity to European countries as they are now manufacturing fodder for cattle breeding, for biscuit manufacturing and also artificial beef sticks are produced out of oil cakes such as til seed, groundnut, etc. Here again I want to give a warning to our Indian exporters.

RUBBER INDUSTRY

There is still a vast field for developing the rubber industry. In Burma and Assam large quantity of rubber is produced which is mostly in the hands of the foreign cultivators.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Our industrialists are to be congratulated for obtaining success in the production of sugar. First of all Cawnpore must be given the credit for establishing the Sugar Technology and helping the development of the industry. It is a deplorable fact that many sugar mills refine the sugar by means of sulphur. The carbonation process is the most up-to-date and correct method to be made use of. The sugar by the sulphur process, in my opinion, is very white and it is less sweet than pan carbon process. A large number of important factories should be established in the south of India where tremendous amount of research is being done by Travancore Government. I also draw the attention of the industrialists to establish this industry in the Nizam state.

MINERAL PRODUCTS

It is impossible for me to give an exhaustive statement of the

(Continued On Page 2—Col. 7)

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He Invented "Diesel" Engines

The Great Mechanical Genius Who Discovered Oil-Power

(BY DR. HANS PFLUG.)

Few names are as closely indentified with the engineering progress of modern times, or have emerged from the obscurity of an ordinary human environment into world-wide fame, as that of Rudolf Diesel, the inventor of the oil-burning motor which bears his name, and which has played such an important part in development of motor power and engine construction throughout the world. The life and fate of this German inventor is characterized by an almost passionate love of mechanics, in a mechanical age, by the bursting forth of an inventive genius turned to practical account, by great triumphs, riches, and honor, by personal achievements redounding to the glory of his native country and to the benefit of mankind, and yet also by sinister and wholly inexplicable destinies which finally brought on a catastrophy for which there can be but one reason, but for which there is no explanation.

EARLY TRAINING.

Rudolf Diesel's early years were eventful. He was born in Paris of German parents on March 18, 1858, where his father was a manufacturer of leather goods. At the age of 12, he was obliged to leave the city of his birth, as the siege of Paris in 1870 made it impossible for Germans to remain there. In Augsburg, in the old home of his family, he completed his schooling and entered the industrial college to study engineering. He had had a mechanical turn of mind, even as a child, and had been in the habit of spending his days in the technical museums of Paris, looking at the models and drawings. The quiet young student soon began to show his unmistakable mechanical talent, and happily for him, someone was found who was willing to help him start on his career.

A NEW IDEA IS BORN.

When Diesel was studying in Munich, his teacher, Linde, the discoverer of liquid air, happened to mention one day that in a steam engine only from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the heat produced could be transformed into energy. The rising young engineer made a note in the margin of his text-book as follows: "Investigate whether it is not possible to make practical use of the isotherms." In this hour, the internal combustion engine was born, in which nearly 40 per cent. of the generated heat can be turned into power, and which as the "Diesel" motor was one day to conquer the world.

From this time on, the idea of a new power-saving motor remained fixed in Diesel's mind, when he became assistant professor at the college in Munich, and afterward was engaged in Paris. It was in the latter city that he began to make definite plans for the development of his engine. At the age of 35 he published a theoretical treatise on the subject, and in the same year commenced his practical experiments. Two of the leading German industrial concerns,—Krupp of Essen and the Augsburg Machine Works,—furnished Diesel with the necessary capital and other facilities for the construction of his motor. It was in Augsburg, the home of his family, that he commenced his work. The diary kept in his laboratory testifies to the enormous amount of time and labour which had to be spent on the invention. Several years passed and many machines and engines were built before a motor was finally found which ran according to the theory which Diesel had worked out. In spite of many failures, the generosity and foresight of his financial backers saw the work through to a successful conclusion, while he himself, with true German thoroughness and energy, carried his idea out to its final demonstration in the machine-shop.

ADVENT OF DIESEL.

In 1897 several motors were constructed which successfully passed through the tests for practical efficiency. At the Machinery Exposition in Munich in 1898, the Diesel Motors constituted the biggest attraction. In spite of occasional set-backs, the invention proved itself within a very few years an unqualified success. Patents were taken out several countries and licenses to manufacture granted. Well-known concerns such as Sulzer in Winterthur, Nobel in Russia, etc. began to build the motors on a large scale. The Diesel Motor became especially important, if not vital, to modern ship-building. Where every cubic foot of space counts, and considering the size of the coal bunkers and the large crews of stokers, it stood to reason that this new engine would be invaluable on the sea. The marine motors were so successfully developed within a few years, that by 1912, there were 28 factories in different parts of Europe engaged in building Diesel Motors for ships.

The predominating feature of the Diesel Motor lies in its great economy in fuel. In motor truck

(Continued On Page 2—Col. 7)

A TEXTILE MILL IN IRAN

Foreign Company Reaps Rich Harvest

A cotton industry is being gradually developed in Persia, and an Oldham man, Mr. J. Flint, of 528, Higginshaw Lane, has recently returned to England from that country after having spent about three years as manager of a spinning mill there. Mr. Flint, before leaving Lancashire, was manager of the Rhos Ring Mill, Higginshaw, and for many years previously was at the Empire Mills, Heyside.

In an interview with a press representative Mr. Flint spoke of the advancement which is being made in the cotton industry in Persia and of the conditions generally. He went out to organize and start up mills at Shiraz three years ago—mills controlled by Persian merchants under the title of the Fars Manufacturing Company.

The mills are one-storey buildings and the company carries out the whole process of cotton spinning, manufacturing and finishing They also have their own ginneries in the cotton fields which are close to the mills. The spinning mills have from 5,000 to 6,000 ring spindles and there are about twenty mills of various kinds in the country with roughly 200,000 spindles and hundreds of looms, the machinery having been supplied by Platt Bros. and also by German firms.

The operatives are employed in shifts of eight hours each and the mills run the full 24 hours daily, except Friday, which is a rest day. They spin counts of 10's and 20's, but Mr. Flint has reached as high as 64's. The number of operatives, compared with those in Lancashire mills is considerable, there being about 550 in each spinning mill, while wages range from 1 1|2d. to about 2s. a day, an insignificant amount compared with wages over here.

LOW-PAID LABOUR.

The standard of living, however bears no comparison to that of England, conditions being entirely different, and despite the low pay there is no difficulty in getting labour, as, apart from agriculture there are few other openings for the bulk of the inhabitants.

There are cleaning gangs, and squads for each process, in charge of a foreman who has a whip which he uses freely at times to keep the operatives busy. There are no trade unions and agitators are rigorously dealt with by the police. It is practically all male labour and children of six or seven years of age are employed on the shifts.

Mr. Flint's mill could produce about 700 bundles a day and the Government impose a tax of 3d. per bundle for the upkeep of the army in the town and the repair of roads, etc. Cotton is grown within a radius of forty miles and the grower is paid cash on the ginned cotton. The cotton includes Indian, good American, and some equivalent to good class Uppers Egyptian.

The company, in a flourishing condition, has a capital of £33,000 and in the first year paid 40 per cent. dividend and this was doubled in the second year. The machinery is all electrically driven from the company's own power plant.

Mr. Flint gave some interesting information in regard to the cost of production. The staple of the cotton is a full inch and an eighth to an inch and a quarter and it costs 3 1|2d. for 10's per pound ginned, and 4 1|2d. for 20's.

The company got 17s. 6d. per bundle of ten lbs. for 10's counts, and it cost them 5.6d. per lb to produce including oil and the cost of the ginned cotton, there being a profit of 1s. 3.4d. per lb. For 20's they get £1 per bundle, which cost 5.6d. lb. to produce, the profit being 1s. 6.4d. per lb.

Urgent Need For Insurance Law

Suggestions For Safeguarding Policy-Holder's Interests

(BY MANIBHAI DESAI.)

After the disposal of the Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill (1936) another bill affecting the insurance business in this country, will probably, be the most important piece of legislation which it will be called open to consider. It is now the usual topic of discussion amongst insurance circles in India and everybody connected with this line is anxious to know what final shape it will take while opinions will differ as to the details of the new Bill, everybody is agreed that the new enactment should aim at remedying the evils confronting the insurance field, and ensuring the progress of insurance business on very sound lines. It is also the desire of many insurance men that the new law should be brought into being without any further delay.

PROTECTION TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

There are about 9 lacs of policy holders in this country and many more will join their ranks in the future. Their interests must be safeguarded against the activities of the unscruplous agents and the operations of mushroom companies. Their welfare and the well being of their dependents call for greater vigilance and protection than even the interests of the share-holders of the joint stock companies. For this purpose, besides other safeguards which may seem necessary, as well as for the purpose of checking the growth of new companies, the scale of deposit should be as follows:—

(1) Rs. 2 lacs before the commencement of the business.

(2) This amount must be raised to Rs. 5 lacs within 10 years by a deposit of Rs. 30,000, every year.

RESTRICTIONS ON GROWTH OF NEW COMPANIES.

During the last 10 years Life Insurance Companies in India have multiplied at such a rapid pace that this growth has become a veritable menance to the cause of insurance. The Government Actuary draws pointed attention to this menace when he says as follows in the latest blue book, "It will be seen that, with the exception of the few oldest companies which have been transacting business for over 25 years, a large number of companies of over 10 years' standing have not been able to pay any dividend to their share holders. The advent of a large number of new companies has resulted in intensifying the struggle of existence and forcing up expenses to uneconomic levels.

The enormity of the situation will become more apparent if we take the business figures into account. According to the latest blue-book, the total number of Indian Life Insurance Companies at the end of the year 1933, was 179, their total business was Rs. 119 crores and the total premium income Rs. 8.15 crores. If out of these we deduct the figures of business and premium incomes of 10 big companies the total business on the books of the remaining 169 companies will be Rs. 19 crores and their premium income Rs. 1.3 crores. This comes to about Rs. 11 lacs business and less than 1 lac of premium income per company. Such an unhealthy growth of companies has contributed to the evils of rebate frequent changing of companies by agents, etc. To stop such growth of companies I would suggest that no new life insurance company should be registered for at least next five years.

LICENCING OF AGENTS.

A system of licencing proper and qualified agents should be immediately introduced and it should be made incumbent on each and every company to appoint no agents other than those possessing a licence. At the same time, it should also be made clear that the renewal commission of an agent shall not be forfeited even if he changes the company, except on the ground of fraud.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Though the competition of the foreign companies is not so severe in life insurance business as in fire, marine, and other business, foreign companies get about 1/3 of the total life insurance business. Therefore steps should be taken to give protection to sound indigenous concerns.

PROHIBITION OF REBATE.

Sometime back the President of the Life Offices Association sounded a note of warning against this pernicious evil. It has in no small measure, contributed to the increasing lapse—

(Continued On Page 2—Col. 7)

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN MADRAS

New Enterprise Started Two Years Ago Shows Good Progress

Among the basic industries of a country, pride of place is generally given to the iron and steel industry because of its manifold uses both in times of peace and war. Curiously enough the history of this industry, so far as this country is concerned, is under 50 years and it cannot yet be claimed that the potential resources available in this country for the development of this industry have been tapped in substantial measure. Barring the state of Mysore which is but a recent entrant in this field, the major concerns now engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel are largely operating on a belt of iron ore running in and around Chota Nagpur. Without state support it is not possible for an industry of this character to establish itself in the face of western competition and it is not, therefore, surprising that the concerns actually engaged in the production of iron from the ore, the conversion of steel from iron and the rolling of sections from steel could be counted on one's fingers. The last European war brought home to the Government of this country the need for the development and exploitation of indigenous resources, if not for peace, at least for war. It was only in 1924 that the demand for protection was recognized and to some extent conceded. The method and measure of protection came to be examined at greater length only in 1927 and even then the possibilities of development were not adequately or accurately gauged. It was only in 1933 that a definite attempt was made to foresee the future and formulate proposals calculated to provide the growing needs of the country with economy and efficiency. As a result of this enquiry, the process of specialisation in particular branches of the industry started and set in.

It is not often realised by laymen that the iron and steel industry falls naturally into three groups, first the conversion of iron ore into pig-iron, next the refining of pig-iron into steel, and lastly the rolling of steel into different sizes and lengths. Each of them start in their train a number of subsidiary industries and obviously it can make for neither economy nor efficiency, as understood in these days, for any single concern to engage itself over the entire field of work from start to finish; this is specially so in a country of great distances like India. It was a subconscious perception of this truth that led the Tariff Board, which enquired into the need for protection of the steel industry, to explore the possibilities of sectional and successful development of this industry. The success of rolling mills in Western countries gave a pointer to the primary line of development; that is how it came to pass that in their report the Tariff Board allotted a definite place for rolling mills in India and took, what they thought suitable and sufficient steps to safeguard their future. The fillip thus given to the rolling mill industry has led to remarkable development of this line of industry all over India during the past two years.

IN MADRAS.

The Presidency of Madras may now for the first time claim the possession of one of these new units of the steel industry. The Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Ltd., Negapatam, was started in 1934 with a modest capital of five lakhs of rupees; it is now located in the workshop premises recently vacated by the South Indian Railway Co., Ltd., at Negapatam. That place was deliberately chosen for the many advantages it offered. It possessed easy access by land and sea; it had a large population, trained to workshop labour. It was centrally situated to cover the larger part of the demand for steel materials in the province itself; and a ready made factory was available on top of it all at a fraction of its cost.

The problem of electric energy was solved by the Government who offered Pykara Power at special rates for running the mills and undertook to bring supply at enormous cost to themselves. A re-heating furnace with a capacity of 40 tons per shift of 8 hours has been erected at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. A 14" three-high mill with automatic feeding and repeater arrangements is now working; steel sections in flats, rounds and squares, from 1 2" to 3" diameter are now rolled in the mills; thousands of tons of materials have already been produced and marketed; and wherever these have penetrated their standard of quality have earned and ensured for them the good-will of the market. Competent experts who have recently had occasion to inspect the mills under working conditions have testified that the mill is probably the most up to date one in the country carrying all the latest improvements recently introduced in the industry.

One must see the mill in working condition to appreciate what is being done by it; 8 feet billets are fed to the furnace with methodical precision; they are heated to a temperature of 12000 degrees C. Billets radiating white-heat are discharged every minute on automatic roller tables which carry them to the first mill housing; from the first to the second, from the second to the third, almost within the twinkling of an eye, these billets pass through, ever increasing in length, until they are discharged from the 4th housing; the billet of 8 feet is transformed into a 1 2" rod running to about 250 feet. Trained Tongamen with practised precision guide the material through and as the hot rods pass under the heavy shears they are cut to required lengths and pushed on to the cooling bed. A visit to the stockyard will show the products of the day stacked in different sizes, sections, and shapes over an extensive godown. The varieties manufactured in the mill, at the present moment, comprehend an assortment of over 100 varieties. Railway waggons wait alongside the stockyard to carry the material to different destinations.

Although the concern started operations with a capital of five lakhs of rupees expanding needs and requirements have to-day brought the investment to nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees; and more money is needed for further extensions.

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SALE OF INDIAN BLOODSTOCK

The Indian Bloodstock Agency have been favoured with instructions from the Royal Western India Turf Club to sell without reserve, the six undermentioned Indian Bloodstock, the property of the Eve Punjab Breeding Scheme.

1. "Silver Spur" Bay colt (1934) ....Silveris-Pantofola.
2. "Rotten Row" Chestnut colt (1934) ..Owen Roe-Quicklime.
3. "Peter Teazle" Bay colt (1934) .... Sheridan-Some Bridge.
4. "Golden Chaplet" Chestnut colt (1934) ..... Silveris-Festive Wreath.
5. (Unnamed) Dark Bay colt (1934) ....Silveris-Old Fashioned Maid.
6. Unnamed) Bay colt (1934) ..... Silveris-Double Teral.

By the Director of Remounts, to be sold without reserve. the five under-mentioned Young Bloodstock, the property of the Ahmednagar Stud Farm.

1. "Vandyke" Bay colt (1934) ....Mystic Peak-Vanda.
2. "Vanity Fair" Bay filly (1934) ....Gay Pilgrim-Cintra.
3. "Sappho" Bay filly (1934) .....Saphir-Tulsk
4. "Narcissus" Bay Gelding (1933) .... Reflector-Tulsk.
5. "Melisande" Chestnut filly (1933) .. Reflector-Rose Water.

The sale to take place by the Coffee room at the Race Course on Saturday, 12th December, at 8 a.m.

The horses may be seen at Mr. Evan's stable on the Race Course during Stable hours.

For full particulars, apply to G. McElligott,
TURF CLUB HOUSE,
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7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Variety. 8-5 p.m. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. Leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Reginald Burston. Eveline Stevenson (Contralto). 9-5 p.m. The first cricket test match: Australia v. England. An account of the third day's play by Alan Kippax, from Brisbane. (in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission). 9-20 p.m. 'Tommy Tune's Tours' No. 3. Conducted by Josef Marais and his Troubadours. Music and lyrics by Albert Diggenhof and Josef Marais. Arrangements by Albert Diggenhef. Script and production by John Pudney. 9-40 p.m. Donald Thorne. At the organ of the Granada, tooting. 10 p.m. The news and announcements. 10-20 p.m. Solos by Szigeti (violin).

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855/kc/s.

11-30 a.m. A Selection of Indian Music. Columbia records. 1-0 p.m: Available Market Rates. A Selection of Dance Hits. By Popular Orchestras. (Decca Brunswick Records). 2-0 p.m.: Close down. 5-30 p.m: The VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-15 p.m: Talk (Hindi): "Sensible Mother's Problem." By A Doctor. 6-30 p.m.: Gujerati Songs. By Tricamlal Pragji Balsara, (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla). 7-15 Shri Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m.: A Light Vocal Programme. by Razzia Begum of Calcutta (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla) 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m: Sitar Solos. By Mohomed Khan. 9-30 p.m: Talk (English): "Poisonous Fishes." By S. H. Prater, M.L.C., J.P, C M Z S. 9-45 p.m: The News. 10-0 p.m: The Dance Hour. Ken Mac and His Dance Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 pm SB: Musical Selections By the Grand Hotel Orchestra. (Relayed from The Palm Court). 1-16 p.m. SB: Talk (English): "Places of Interest and Beauty" No. 1. Introduction. By H. H. Young, Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m: A Broadcast for School Students. Talk: "Marvels of Modern Chemistry." No. 4. Food from Wood. By Nripen Chatterjee. 2-6 p.m: Selected Bengali Songs. Amala Dutta, Juthica Roy, Uma Basu and Sachin Deb Burman. 2-36 p.m: Religious Talk: "Maan." By Pandit Harekrishna Sahityaratna. 5-6 p.m: A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 p.m: A Variety Programme. Organized by Panchanan Mukherjee. Bengali Songs: Surama Chakravarty, Rekha Chatterjee, Radharany Dey, Purnima Dey, and Bela Mukherjee. Kheyals: Karuna Sen, Sushil Kumar Ghose, and Jiban Chandra Upadhyaya. Instrumental Music. Seetar Solo. By Samarendra Nath Das Gupta. 6-30 p.m. Baul Song. By Parimal Kushari. Humorous song, by Sarada Gupta. Bengali Thungri, by Binode Ganguly. Bhajan, by Uttara Devi. Folk song, by Bina Chowdhury. Modern Bengali song, by Farul Sen. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: 'A citizen of no mean city' No. 2. The story of Calcutta. By Amal Home, editor, Calcutta Municipal Gazette. 8-21 p.m. SB Dhrupad and Dhamar. Bagesree. By Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 8-41 p.m. SB Commercial news and weather report (in Bengali). 8-46 p.m. SB The news and announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial news and weather report (in English). 9-6 p.m. SB The news and announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB Talk (English): 'Man vs. Microbe' No. 4. Drugs vs. Microbes. By Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, C.I.E., I.M.S. 9-36 p.m. SB 'Cabaret Nights'. A non-stop song, dance, and comedy show. Arranged and directed by Cosmo Farke. 10-21 p.m. SB Dance music.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m: Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta. (Text and Translation.) By Pandit Brij Bhusnan Joshi. 8-15 a.m: Indian Music. (Recorded). 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History". No. 14, Khusro's story of Dewal Rani. By Prof. Moinul Haq. 9-15 a.m.: Zamir-ud-Din Khan of Calcutta. Thumris and Ghazals. 10-0 a.m.: Benazir Bai. "Charan lagan de." Asthai Jonpuri. "Hae sunta nahin koi dil ki." "Justo-ju hai mujhe uski jise pa bhi na sakun, Woh tamanna hat keh jo dil se mita bhina sakun." 12-30 p.m.: AIR Orchestra C. Megh. 12-40 p.m.: Pandit Brij Bhusan Joshi. "Chal sapan us par jagat ke." Bhajan Vishnupad. "Asan pharea pitambar tera." Bhajan Punjabi. 1-0 p.m.: Benazir Bai. "Parde uthe hue bhi hain unki nazar idhar bhi hai, Barh ke muqaddar azma sar bhi hai sang-i-dar bhi hai." "Main woh dil hun jo thukraya gaya hun, Hazaron bar tarpay gaya hun." 1-30 p.m: "Memories of the Past" (Recorded.) 5-0 p.m.: 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m.: 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m.: AIR Orchestra B. Rewa. 5-30 p.m.: Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi. "Tero nam niranker". Dhrupad Aiman Kalliyan. "Man parsan hot aj" Thumri Bhopali. 5-50 p.m.: Adana on Sitar. 6-0 p.m: Benazir Bai. "Man rojhe kaman garo re." Marwari Desh Mand. "Noor-i-Ahmad se raushan hai seena mira." natt. mai ko bhoi na jan Gajab kari hun. Dadra. 6-30 p.m. Bundu Khan of Indore. Sarangi. 7 pm: "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 p.m.: Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events." No. 4. By Dr. Zakir Hussain. 8-15 p.m: AIR Orchestra A. "Husan-i-Pasheman." 8-30 p.m: Zamiruddin Khan of Calcutta. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 p.m.: 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m: 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m: Talk (English): "Man vs. Microbe." No. 4. The history of man's fight against disease: Drugs vs. Microbes. By Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra. (Relayed from the Calcutta Radio Station.) 10-0 p.m: "An Hour of Mirth." (Recorded.)

Phohi Programme

05130—6-30 Wavelength 31.28 m. 18-40—20-40— Wavelength 25.57m. (Wavelength 31.28m.)

05-30—06-30 Special Broadcast for Central and South America by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. Music. Political talk by Paul de Waart. Missionnews. Music. Talk by Mr. L.A.W. Venmans. Journal. (Wavelength 25.57m.)

Beginning of Phohi Programme for Netherlands Indies. 19-00 National Anthem. Opening announcement. 19-05 Music. 19-10 The latest news from Holland. 19-20 Music. 19-30 Sports commentaries by C. J. Groothoff. 19-50 Recital by Mr. Loeveasohn-Botman (Piano). 20-10 Talk by Dr. H. Brugmans. 20-30 Recital (cont'd). 20-50 Dance music. 21-00 Close down —National Anthem.

Quadrangular Tournament

THE FOUR TEAMS

(BY AN EX-QUADRANGULAR CRICKETER.)

Only two weeks are now left for holding the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament of Bombay, the most important and perhaps the most popular tournament on this side of India. Some opposition is being offered by critics to staging it this year in view of the communal tension in Bombay, but it seems certain that the Quadrangular Cricket Committee is determined to hold the tournament on the scheduled dates.

This year's Quadrangular Tournament will be, perhaps, the last tournament to be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket ground as it is proposed to hold this tournament from the next year on the spacious ground of the Cricket Club of India now under construction on the reclaimed land near Church Gate Station. A kind of feverish excitement is already in evidence at the four leading Gymkhanas which are anxious to put forth their strongest combinations for this year's contests and it looks as if the ensuing tournament will not suffer in quality in any way. Moreover, the probable appearance of Larwood, Bromley, Scaife and Wensley on the European side and of several Indian Test cricketers for their respective sides is creating a tremendous interest amongst the cricket—loving public of Bombay, who will undoubtedly throng in their thousands on the Maidan during this cricket carnival.

Muslims Favourites Again

The Muslims are expected to start as favourites again, by virtue of their two successive victories in 1934 and 1935 over formidable opponents and as they are hopeful of fielding practically the last year's side, they appear to have a good chance of annexing the championship for the third year in succession unless, of course, the Hindus or the Europeans spring a surprise on them. Wazir Ali (Captain), Nissar, Mubarak Ali, Nazir Ali, Emir Elahi, Mushtaque Ali, Baporia, Kadri, Mohammad Hussain and Baqua Jillani of last year are all available and it is also rumoured that the Islam Gymkhana authorities are making an effort to reinforce their team by including the Nawab of Pataudi as they are extremely anxious to perform a "hat trick." The Nawab Saheb is reported to have started playing cricket seriously at Delhi where he scored 48 against a local club of moderate strength. Times out of number, the Nawab Saheb has promised to play for the Muslims in the past but for some reasons he has never carried out his pro-

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)

British Soccer Surprises

Arsenal And Huddersfield Trounced

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Spectators under a half million saw to-day's soccer. Crowds kept away by the cold weather, threatening skies rain or snow in various parts of the country.

Blackpool's Victory

Twenty two thousand saw Blackpool win. Wallace, the Blackpool goalie was injured and removed in a stretcher from the field and Jones went in.

Hill for Blackpool and Smith equalised at the interval the score being one goal all.

On resumption Barrow scored from a penalty for Blackpool, Jones' goal-keeping being brilliant. Watmough scored Blackpool's third goal.

Southend Defeated

Southend suffered the first home defeat. They lead two one at half-time through Goddard and Lane Chalmers, Moulson and Rickards replying for Notts County.

A snapgoal by Ball two minutes from the end gave Luton their lucky victory.

Greatest Surprises

The greatest surprises of the day are the defeats of Arsenal and Huddersfield, neither opponents being expected to obtain points before start. Fulham band played "God Save the King," a crowd of 10,000 applauding with great enthusiasm.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following are the results of the League Football matches:

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Manchester City 3; Bolton 2, Chelsea 1; Brentford 4, Portsmouth 0; Derby 5, Leeds 3; Everton 1, Stoke 1; Huddersfield 1, Charlton 2; Manchester United 1, Birmingham 2; Preston 3, Westbromwich 2; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Middlesbrough 0; Sunderland 5, Grimsby 1; Wolverhampton 2, Liverpool 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1, Leicester 3; Bradford City 2, Westham 1; Burnley 2, Bradford 2; Chesterfield 1, Bury 1; Coventry 1, Tottenham 0; Doncaster 1, Sheffield United 1; Fulham 1, Bransley 0; Nottingham Forest 2, Blackburn 0; Plymouth 1, Blackpool 3; Southampton 2, Newcastle 0; Swansea 2, Norwich 1.

THIRD DIVISION.
(Southern Section).

Aldershot 2, Luton 3; Bournemouth 3, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Brighton 2, Bristol City 0; Bristol Rovers 4, Exeter 2; Gillingham 2, Walsall 2; Millwall 3, Crystal Palace 0; Newport 1, Clapton Orient 1; Northampton 2, Reading 1; Southend 2, Notts County 3; Swindon 4, Cardiff 2; Watford 4, Torquay 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section).

Accrington 5, Barrow 0; Darlington 3, Tranmere 2; Gateshead 5, Southport 4; Hull 1, Hartlepools 0; Lincoln 3, York 1; New Brighton 1, Carlysle 1; Oldham 3, Rochdale 0; Port Vale 4, Chester 0; Rotherham 3, Crewe 2; Stockport 3, Mansfield 1; Wrexham 0, Halifax 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(First Division).

Arbroath 4, Third Lanark 1; Clyde 2, St. Johnstone 0; Dundee 3, Hiberians 1; Falkirk 0, Celtic 3; Hearts 5, Rangers 2; Kilmarnock 2, Hamilton 2; Motherwell vs. Dunfermline (postponed ground unfit), Partick 5, St. Mirren 2; Queen of South 1, Albion 1; Queens Park 1, Aberdeen 3.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules:—

Devonport Services 5, Llanelly 15
Gloucester 14, Blackheath 0.
Guys Hospital 6, Richmond 18.
Harlequins 24, Liecester 5.
London Scottish 3, Bath 8.
Moseley 3, Northampton 0.
Newport 12, Bristol 8.
Old Leysians 0, Roselyn Park 19.
London Welsh 7, Portsmouth Services 3.
Coventry 6, Cardiff 8.
Halifax 3, Birkenhead Park 7.
Penath 6, Swansea 4.
Pontypool 11, Crosskeys 0.
Weston Supermare 6, Bedford 6.
Melrose 17, Hawick 12.
Royal High School 18, Edinburgh Academicals 9.—Reuter.

LEEDS BEAT DEWSBURY

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following are the Rugby Northern Union results:—

Barrow 3, Streatham 0; Bradford 2, Batley 0; Bramley 9, York 8; Broughton 17, Leigh 2; (abandoned after 75 minutes). Dewsbury 2, Leeds 5; Featherstone 3, Castleford 17; Halifax 3, Oldham 0; Hullkinstone Rovers 14, Huddersfield 3; Hunslet 14, Wakefield 5; Liverpool 7, Salford 2; Newcastle 5, Hull 0; St. Helens 0, Rochdale 4. (abandoned after minute second half); Swinton 7, Widnes 0. (abandoned after sixty-four minutes); Warrington 10, Keighley 4! Wigan 8, St. Helens Recreation 8 (abandoned after 54 minutes).

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VITOPHENES, one of the most highly-commended tonics sold in India, banishes for ever ailments which make life a misery, for both men and women. If you are feeling run down, depressed—a bad attack of nerves, you cannot do better than take a dose of Vitophenes. In less than a week, you will enjoy a new health and vitality.

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

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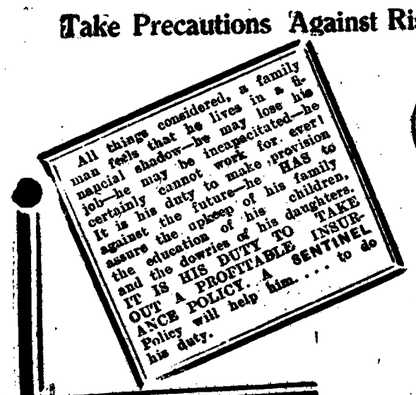
All things considered, a family man feels that he lives in a financial shadow—he may lose his job—he may be incapacitated—he certainly cannot work for ever! It is his duty to make provision against the future—he HAS to assure the upkeep of his family and the education of his children, and the dowries of his daughters. IT IS HIS DUTY TO TAKE OUT A PROFITABLE INSURANCE POLICY. A SENTINEL Policy will help him.... to do his duty.

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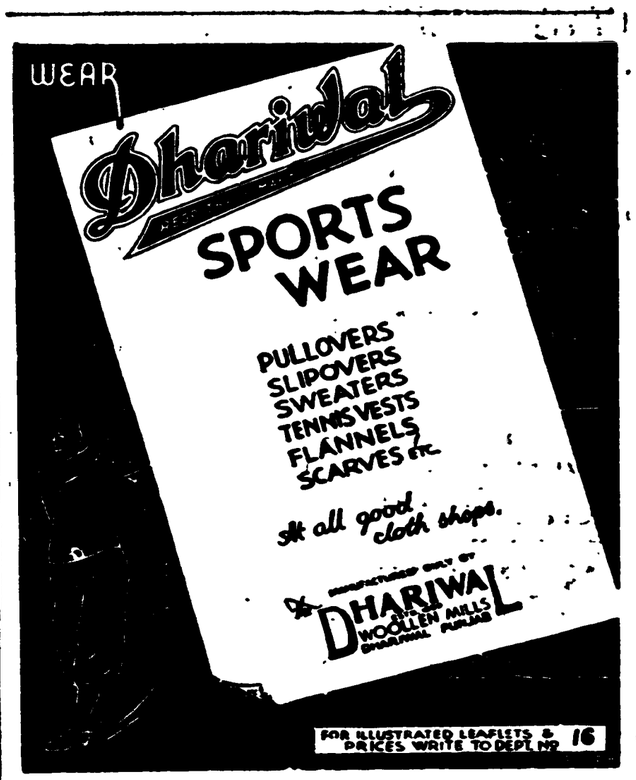

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartik Vad, 9, 1993.
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1355.
Parsi: Tir 3, 1303.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

A Joint Meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups at Green's Hotel at 6-30 p.m. when Sir Cowasji Jehangir will speak on "Legislatures in India, Present and Future."

Wednesday, December 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

Owing to another engagement of the members, the meeting of the Gatha Society will not be held this Tuesday, the 8th instant.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held on Tuesday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. The agenda includes co-option of 3 members.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, M.B.E., I.M.S. will speak on "The Work of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Government of Bombay" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of Sir Dorabji Tata School of Social Work.

EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Green's Hotel when Sir Cowasjee Jehangir will speak on Legislatures in India, Present and Future.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROSALIND JOHN
RUSSELL BOLES
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CRAIG'S WIFE

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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NINO MARTINI
of the METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.
IDA LUPINO—LEO CARILLO
in
THE GAY DESPERADO
LOVE—ACTION—SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shirley Temple Week." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Craig's Wife". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-0 and 7-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul." Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"Swing Time". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Desire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gay Desperado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 2-45, 5-15 & 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya." Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

MALARIA PARASITE LOCATED

The Health Officer sends the following list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending 28th November:—

(1) Junction of Mahomedali Road and Nakhoda Street in a building under construction (Pit).
(2) Khanderao Wady No. 1 (Cistern)
(3) Warden Road No. 59 (Kundi)

VILE PARLE MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle for the purpose of considering the following propositions will be held in Gokhale Hall, Tilak Mandir, on Monday the 7th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to request the Vile Parle Municipality to rescind their resolution passed by the Board on 29th March 1936 unjustly recommending equal distribution of Municipal Elected Seats in the two units of the Vile Parle Municipality, namely, Vile Parle and Andheri.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in an advance course in Metaphysics, on Monday the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German on Monday the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

Prof. M. R. Parakh, will meet his students in French on Tuesday the 8th instant at 6-15 p.m. in the University Building, South Wing.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 9th December 1936, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Papers To Be Read

(1) "Maundy Thursday" by Mr. S.S. Mehta, B.A.; (2) "Sun Worship in a Chittagong Nursery Rhyme", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. "Largsbay" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 8th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 10th instant.

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 30th lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Arya Kanyas Give Programme At Matunga

MATUNGA, December 6.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal a cosmopolitan gathering was present to witness the programme presented by the Snatikas of Shree Arya Kanya Maha-Vidyalaya, Baroda, under the presidentship of Sheth Chhotulal Premji Mangrolwala, in the compound of Amrit Villa.

After the programme was over Mr. Amin thanked the Snatikas and all others who helped to make the function a grand success. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer also thanked all and appealed to contribute toward the fund liberally. Nearly Rs. 300 were collected on the spot.

CHITRAKUT SEVASHRAM

The Sevashram was originally started in the latter part of 1924, with a view to render free medical help to the pilgrims and Sadhoos, who visit Chitrakut in hundreds from time to time all the year round. The need of an institution of this kind was badly felt at that time, as there was none, either public or private, where medical aid could be had. A small house at a rental of Rs. 2/- p.m. was originally hired in 1924, with a small stock of medicines, and Dr. Mukerjee, the life and soul of the institution, started the work on a small scale. A gradual progress followed soon after, and now the Sevashram possesses a tolerably well-equipped dispensary, with its own plot of land, upon which a building is under construction. The number of patients treated at the Sevashram has averaged more than 2,000 a year. During the last quinquennium the income of the Sevashram has amounted to Rs. 3,188-10-0 while the expenditure exceeds this by about a thousand rupees.

This mission was started singlehanded by Dr. Mukerjee, and has been maintaining it with the help of his devoted wife Srimati Nalini Debi against all difficulties. Paucity of funds has been a great drawback in the improvement of the Sevashram, and it is to be hoped that the generous public will stretch their helping hand to bring the Sevashram up to the mark as an ideal charitable institution for the suffering humanity.

Missing Still

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, writes under Saturday's date:—

The following persons are missing:—

(1) Govind Laxman Joshi, aged 17 years, Hindu, is missing since 8 p.m. of the 27th November, 1936. He was in service of Chotalal Rupchand Mehta at Bhandari Street, Koliwada, Bombay and had put on a yellow shirt with open collar, a dhoti and a black cap.

(2) Maganlal Ramji, aged 20, serving at Chakla Street in the furniture shop of Noormahomed and Co., left the shop at 4 p.m. on 4th December 1936 and had worn a dhoti, a khadi shirt and a black cap.

(3) Bail Deoba Shaste, aged 50, residing at Saheb Gully, Saheb House, at Dana Bunder. He had put on a white shirt, white dhoti and a white 'patka'. He is tall and black and has a cut-mark on the forehead. This man left the house on the 15th October 1936, at 9 a.m. He has been missing since then.

Those who happen to know anything about the three missing persons should ring up 'phone No. 30,563, or inform the Hindu Relief Committee, Old Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

RIOT CLAIMS

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, writes:

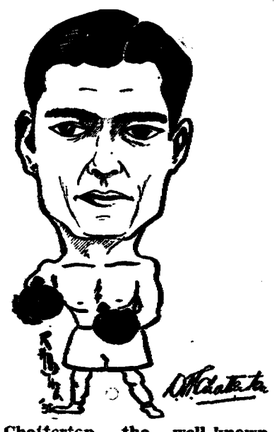
Persons who have filed their claims for compensation through the Hindu Relief Committee (working under the auspices of Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal) are requested to see the Hon. Secretary of the Committee between 10-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. on any working day of the week. Mr. D. N. Deshpande, Advocate, is no longer attending the claim cases on behalf of the Hindu Relief Committee.

Band And Music Programmes In City

December 12, Saturday at Joseph Baptista by Ex. Service; December 13, Sunday at Parsi Colony by G.I.P. Rly., Vols; December 13, Sunday at Chowpatty Bandstand by Gramophone Co., Ltd.; December 19, Saturday at Esplanade Bandstand by 5th Bn., 7th Rajput Regiment; December 20, Sunday at Victoria Gardens by Gramophone Co., Ltd.; December 26, Sunday at Chowpatty Bandstand by Emperor Band; December 26, Saturday, at Victoria Gardens by G.I.P. Rly.; December 27, Sunday at Sir P. M. Mehta's Garden by Indian Music, Moonlight.

January 9, Saturday at Victoria Gardens by 5th Bn., 7th Rajput Regiment; January 10, Sunday at Chowpatty Bandstand by Indian Music; January 10, Sunday at King's Circle, Matunga by Gramophone Co., Ltd.; January 16 Saturday at Esplanade Bandstand by Ex. Service; January 17, Sunday at Chowpatty Bandstand by Gramophone Co., Ltd.; January 17, Sunday at King's Circle, Matunga by Emperor Band; January 23, Saturday at Sir P. M. Mehta's Garden by Original Imperial Band; January 24, Sunday at Victoria Gardens by Gramophone Co., Ltd.; January 31, Sunday at Chowpatty Bandstand by Gramophone Co., Ltd.; February 7, Sunday at Victoria Gardens by Indian Music; February 13, Saturday at Esplanade Bandstand by 5th Bn., 7th Rajput Regiment; February 14, Sunday at Parsi Colony by Original Imperial; February 20, Saturday at Joseph Baptista by St. Mary High School; February 21, Sunday at Chowpatty Bandstand by G.I.P. Rly., Vols.; February 27, Saturday at Victoria Gardens by Ex. Service (Moonlight).

(All programmes are from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. and moonlight 9 to 11 p.m.



Chatterton, the well-known amateur boxer of the G.I.P. Railway who retained the middle-weights championship, at the Boxing Tournament. This was one of Chatterton's best fights.

MILL-WORKERS AND MR. ASAVLE

(From A Correspondent.)

Since the meeting of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union held on November 29, there has been a great stir in Union circles.

On Saturday night the General Secretary had convened a meeting on requisition signed by 20 members of the Managing Committee. The Managing Committee expressed confidence in the General Secretary, Mr. Jagtap.

On Sunday afternoon Rao Bahadur Asavle had called a meeting. At the outset Rao Bahadur was faced with a volley of questions from the workers. Instead of answering the questions the Rao Bahadur handed over possession of the office to Mr. Jagtap, the General Secretary and left the meeting with four of his associates.

Then the workers held a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. G. N. Bhosle and passed a resolution reiterating confidence in Mr. Jagtap.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

per month" the season tickets can be used by any member of the season ticket holder's family, including servants. The Bombay Tramways Company is much behind its confreres in other cities in respect of these improvements and innovations and the resolution of Mr. Wagh is not a bit too late.

Lectures On Social Services

The following is the list of forthcoming public lectures on "The Social Service of the Government of Bombay, to be held under the auspices of Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work", at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on all days:—

Tuesday (December 8): "The Work of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries". Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, M.B.E., I.M.S., Specialist in venereal diseases for the Bombay Presidency; Tuesday (December 15): "The Work of the Labour Office". Mr. N. A. Mehroan, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.Econ.S., Asst. Commissioner of Labour, Bombay; Tuesday (January 5): "The Work of the Labour Office". Mr. A. W. Pryde, Labour Officer for the city of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District. Thursday (January 7): "Factory Law and Its Administration". Mr. T. W. Johnstone, M.B.E., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., J.P., Chief Inspector of Factories for the Bombay Presidency; Tuesday (January 12): "Industrial Housing in Bombay City". Mr. T. A. J. Ayyar. B.A., Manager, Development Department Chawls, Bombay; Tuesday (January 19): "The Work of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency". Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, J.P., I.E.S., Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Tuesday (January 26): "The Rural Reconstruction Programme of the Government of Bombay". Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, and on Tuesday (February 2): "Work Under the Bombay Children Act, 1927-1937". Miss M. K. Davis, M.B.E., The Children's Aid Society, Bombay.

Gurukula University Funds

The Vice-Chancellor of Gurukula University, P.O., Gurukula Kangri writes:—

Prof. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar, Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, accompanied by Professor Vishwanath and Pandit Chandragupta visited Calcutta in connection with raising funds for the Gurukula. About Rs. 12,000 were collected, out of which Rs. 6,000 have been received in cash. The following is the list of donors:—

Seth Jainarain Ramchandra Rs. 1,001; Seth Nagindas Kharwar Rs. 702; Seth Moolchand Rs. 601; Seth Moolchand for Kanya Gurukul Rs. 500; Seth B. M. Birla Rs. 500; Messrs Soorajmal Nagarmal Rs. 250; Seth Ghanshyamdas Tarachand Rs. 250; Mr. Vindhyavasini Prasad Rs. 200; Mr. Kanaklal Sah Rs. 200; Colonel R. N. Chopra Rs. 161; Sjt. Bhagirathji Goenka Rs. 150; Mr. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka Rs. 120; Mr. Karam Chand Thapar Rs. 121; Messrs Kanhaiyalal Mahavirprasad Rs. 101; Sjt. Shambhoonath Pandit Rs. 101; Mr. Radha Krishan Jaidka Rs. 101; Mr. Vinay Krishna Rohtagi Rs. 101; Mr. Jagannath Gupta Rs. 101; Seth Jessaram Hiranand Rs. 61; Messrs Ramgopal Goramal Rs. 61; Sjt. Gopal Dasji Rs. 56; Sjt. Hari Govind Govil Rs. 51; Sjt. B. D. Basil Rs. 51; Sjt. Laxmi Narain Rs. 51; Sjt. Prabhudyal Himmatsinghka Rs. 51; Sjt. Tulsi Babu Rs. 50; Sjt. Jhandooramji Mullick Rs. 25; and Mr. Nandlal Puri Rs. 25.

Besides the above amounts the following sums have been promised for the construction of Medical Wards in the outdoor hospital of the Gurukula University:—Mr. Rala Ram Chopra Rs. 2,000; Mr. Rakha Ram Rs. 1,800; Mr. Mehar Chand Dhiman Rs. 1,800, and Messrs Shivaprasod Murlidhar Rs. 1,800.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs had a very busy week-end. A crowded programme throughout. Juhu saw a large crowd from our city while all the three functions at Bandra were very well patronised.

Yesterday nearly half the Catholic population of Bandra who are parishoners of St. Andrews Church, celebrated the feast of their patron St. Andrew, by a solemn High Mass, which was very well attended. The Church and compound were gaily decorated with flags and buntings and all along the front portion of St. Andrews Church near the roof a long string of electric lights of various colours was illuminated during the night.

TABLE TENNIS.

On Saturday evening a large gathering assembled at the Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion to watch the finals of the Gymkhana Table Tennis Tournament.

The standard of the game was quite good and in open singles M. Akhtar beat H. M. Frenchman 21-19, 21-19, while in Handicap Singles H. M. Frenchman beat M. Akhtar 21-11, 17-21, 21-15.

After this the Swaything Cup Internationals gave an exhibition game.

Their high standard in the game kept the crowd spell bound.

SUBURBAN BOY SCOUT SPORTS.

Yesterday on St. Andrews High School ground nearly 200 suburban boy scouts were busily engaged with the heats for their second annual sports to be held on Sunday, 20th December at 3 p.m.

The Bombay Suburban Boy Scout Association under their District Commissioner C. H. Tyrrell, B. S. B. S. L. A., is very busily engaged towards Boy Scout movement in the Suburbs.

These sports for which Champainship Cups are to be presented is open only to registered groups.

By way of encouragement this Association introduces camp-fires, etc. The Association I understand has proposed to send some Scouts of this Association to the All-India Jamboree absolutely free of charge.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association is to be held on Sunday, the 13th December, at 10-30 a.m. at the Bandra Municipal Town Hall. All Scouters and Non-Scout members are cordially invited to attend the same.

The Association deeply regrets to record the death of their President Mr. Henry Robert Michael, last month.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Election Rules

According to the new Election Rules issued by the Government, candidates wishing to contest the elections to the Legislatures under the reforms, should file their nominations on December 18, between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon. The nomination forms, duly filled in, should be presented by the candidate himself or by the proposer or seconder to only the returning officer of the Constituency. The candidate should at the time of the filing of the nomination announce his election agent. Thus about an hour and a half, has been allotted and in this period all the candidates are expected to file their nominations either personally or through the proposer or the seconder to the returning officer. This procedure is, perhaps, adopted to speed up the work of filing nominations. This marked departure in the procedure should be taken note of by the candidates. Already one candidate, Mr. Rajbhoj, had his primary election declared null and void, because he contested from two constituencies and having succeeded in both of them, he failed to resign one seat within the allotted time.

Tramway Season Tickets

The resolution of Mr. P. W. Wagh in the Municipal Corporation last Thursday requesting the Municipal Commissioner to negotiate with the B.E.S. and T. Company to issue season tickets requires careful consideration in the interest of thousands of public who travel by tram cars every day. It is not a novel suggestion for the practice has been prevailing in Calcutta for the last many years. A ten rupee pass entitles a passenger to travel from any terminus to any other terminus as long as and as often as he pleases. The Calcutta Tramways Company also issues single section passes from one fixed end to another fixed end according to distance for a modest monthly fee ranging from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5-4. Recently the Calcutta Tramways have introduced another attractive scheme enabling journey between two terminus stations from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. for a modest fee of three pies and two pies, respectively, for first and second class cars. The practice of issuing season tickets prevails also in Madras where for an additional Rs. 2

(Continued in Col. 4.)

Chit-Holders Asked To Pay Up Instalments

ASTHIKA SAMAJ MEMBERS WIND UP, SPECIAL COMMITTEE

To take necessary steps in connection with the suspended "Kuris" in the light of the Judgment of the High Court in favour of the Samaj and to appoint auditor or auditors for the current year, an extraordinary general meeting of the Asthika Samaj was held in the Samaj Hall on Sunday morning. Mr. Ramchandra Iyer presided.

The meeting resolved that the Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Samaj should be dissolved and that the Special Committee should hand over all moneys collected by them and other papers or documents in their possession to the Managing Committee of the Asthika Samaj.

By another resolution the meeting resolved that the auctions of chit funds which were suspended by a resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 14, 1936 should be resumed from the last Sunday of January 1937 and the period June to December 1936, both months inclusive.

The meeting also passed a resolution on thanking all those who rendered legal advice to the Samaj and thus rescued it from a crisis.

Discussion took place on the following additional resolution to original governing the question of payment:—

"That in future the Managing Committee of the Samaj shall deduct all future instalments from the amounts payable in respect of chits already auctioned in May 1936 and which would be auctioned from January 1937 onwards."

An amendment was moved to the original proposition purporting to delete the above words.

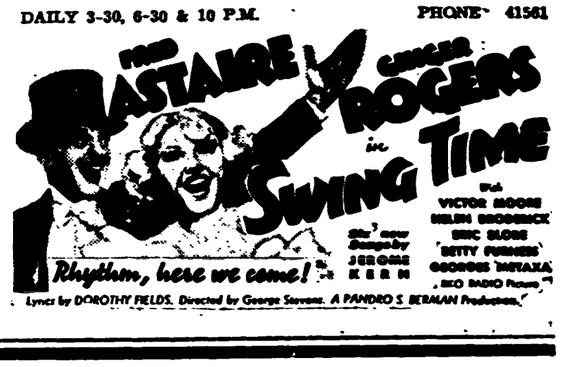
NO CENSURE INVOLVED.

Some of the members of the Managing Committee said that they would tender their resignations if those words were deleted. They explained that they would be unable to put into effect the above resolution after the amendment in view of their past experience in collections.

It was, however, pointed out by those supporting the amendment that no vote of censure was involved in the amendment. They urged that there should be no discrimination against future bidders and that the Committee had ample powers to demand such securities, either personal or in money, to ensure prompt payment, armed as they were, with the judgment of the highest tribunal.

The amendment was carried by 78 to 19 votes.

Resolutions asking the chit-holders to pay on or before January 10, 1937, instalments remaining unpaid, including those due in June 1936 in respect of auctioned and unauctioned chits and also to elect auditor or auditors for the current year were adopted at the meeting.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. PHONE 41561

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1936

AGRARIAN PROBLEM

We have now before us the text of the U. P. Congress Agrarian Enquiry Committee's Report which was published a few days ago and of which we then published only a brief telegraphic summary. Its full text amply confirms our impression that it is a notable document on one of the biggest and most urgent problems of the day which neither the Government nor the public can afford to neglect. Government are not unaware of the acuteness of the problem but are only tinkering with it, and for the rest talk of rural uplift, agricultural research etc. The Congress has recently given special attention to the problem. The Lucknow session adopted a resolution pointing out that "the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry fundamentally due to the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue system and intensified in recent years by the great slump in the prices of agricultural produce." The resolution declared further that "the final solution of this problem inevitably involves the removal of the British imperialistic exploitation, a thorough change of land tenure and revenue systems and recognition by the State of its duty to provide work for rural and unemployed masses." With a view, however, to ascertaining the varying agrarian conditions in different provinces and formulating demands specially bearing on those conditions the resolution called upon Provincial Congress Committees to make inquiries into their local conditions and make recommendations. The report under review is the result of this resolution and it has been duly adopted by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee. A similar report was published by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in October last.

Constructive Recommendations

The Report is based on a fairly wide and elaborate inquiry, the materials for it being mostly obtained from the District Congress Committee in the province and from several Government reports and well-known non-official publications. It is necessary to note in this connection that, though copies of the Inquiry Committee's questionnaire were sent to a number of Government officers concerned, none of them cared to co-operate with the Committee in any manner. The Report is signed by Messrs. Purushottam Das Tandon, Sampurnanand, V. N. Tiwari and Lal Bahadur, Pandit Govind allabh Pant, who was also a member of the Inquiry Committee, having been unable to take any active part in the Inquiry. Its main recommendations, already adopted by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, are as follows:

Rent and revenue should be readjusted with regard to the present conditions. Rent should be greatly reduced. It should be conceived as a portion of the surplus remaining with the tenant after he has defrayed the cost of production and of his maintenance. The whole system of present-day "Land taxation" should be overhauled in the light of this principle. Uneconomic holdings should be exempted from rent. Holdings should be consolidated. To prevent further fragmentation laws of succession should be changed. A preferred heir could succeed and compensate the other heir. Co-operative farming should be introduced. Agricultural incomes should be assessed to the income-tax like other incomes on a progressive scale. All feudal dues should be abolished and demands other than rent should be made illegal, Illegal exactions should be made cognisable offences. Arrears of rents should be wiped out.

The law relating to the ejectment of tenants should be greatly modified and arrears of rents should be realised somewhat in the same manner as land revenue is realised, by Government from Zamindars, i.e., by attachment and sale of movable properties, and by giving the lands on a temporary lease and realising the income until the arrears are paid. For relieving rural unemployment national industries both large scale and cottage, should be developed on a planned basis.

The problem of rural indebtedness should be courageously attacked. Special tribunals should be organised to go into the whole question of debt in detail and all those debts which are unconscionable or are beyond the power of peasants to pay, should be wiped out. Before, however, such a comprehensive enquiry is taken a law should be immediately introduced preventing the filing of suits against peasants by creditors and the accrual of interest on debts due from them on which interest as has already accumulated upto a certain extent. At the same time measures must be taken for providing cheap credit to the peasantry.

Pertinent Questions

It will be seen that the recommendations are far from revolutionary, though to vested interests several of them must seem too radical. More or less similar recommendations have been made by several Liberal and other non-Congress organisations and figure prominently in their election manifestos. The more pertinent question is how the recommendations are to be implemented. It is obvious that private effort cannot go far in giving effect to them and the Government, as at present constituted, will not move unless very strong pressure is brought to bear on them. The only body capable of doing so, through agitation both in the legislatures and outside them, is the Congress. Its success will be greater if it is fully identified with the workers and peasants in the country and their special organisations. The question needs also to be considered dispassionately whether the specific reforms demanded can be achieved better with the help of Congress Ministers or of non-Congress Ministers guided and controlled by Congress representatives in the legislatures.

Main Issue Ignored

The "organs" of British public opinion have started sobering down. They are realising that they went too far in attacking the King's perfectly legitimate intention to marry Mrs. Simpson. And it is really delightful to notice that, in the process of changing over, they have enthusiastically castigated the Church, blundered into appreciating real as opposed to conventional and hypocritical morality and even exposed the true nature of the present-day aristocracy. Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mirror" and Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" do not, of course, deserve serious notice in this connection. And, then, these noble lords are personal enemies of Mr. Baldwin. But the change in the attitude of others does betoken return of sense and offers proof of public opinion being with the King. One thing, however, is significant. The public, the popular press and the pro-King M.P.'s are all influenced exclusively by the extreme popularity of the present King. They agree to the proposed marriage because the alternative is his abdication which is "unthinkable" and "unspeakable." The triumph is the personal triumph of the King.

It is certainly well-deserved. But it leaves the main issue untouched. It is not a triumph of the spirit and ideal of democracy. They are standing up for the present King, because of his personal qualities, they are not standing for the democratic principle of a King being entitled to marry any commoner. They do not, even now, approach "the grave constitutional crisis" from the point of view that it is the opposition to the marriage which is unconstitutional, which, in fact, constitutes a complete denial of the very democratic basis of the constitution. This is the only paradox that interests India at all. For, it confirms the lesson that British professions of democracy are fundamentally hypocritical, that, in fact, they are, in the context of practical observance, an insult to Democracy.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS
Gleanings From The World Press

By Our London Correspondent

From a recent Parliamentary debate, it is clear that Gilbert's "enterprising burglar" who, off duty, enjoyed the beauties of nature, has nothing on British Members of Parliament. Their hobbies are as far removed from legislation as throat-cutting is from sunbathing.

For instance, the relaxation of the Labour M.P., for Clay Cross from the cares of the country is the care of the home. He likes ironing, smoothing out the creases in trousers or handkerchiefs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, weary of hearing the chink-chink of coins all day, likes to take his leisure in hearing the songs that really cost nothing, the chirrup of birds—preferably gold-finches. Mr. Fred Montague (Labour) is a conjurer, Mr. Godfrey Shakespere is a water diviner. Sleep knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, but Sir Francis Dyke Acland knits and stays awake. He not only wears the ties he knits himself but sells them to his fellow members and makes a hefty profit. They cost him 4d. He sells them for half-a-crown. Profit 2s. 6d.—and each takes half-an-hour to make. Being an M.P. brings Sir Francis only 1 shilling an hour.

The ex-Kaiser likes felling trees but Mr. Walter Runciman likes planting them. Labour M.P.s have often been called a "circus" by the Diehards. Certainly they could put on a good music-hall programme. J. R. Clynes used to be a tap-dancer of merit; Arthur Greenwood is a pianist of distinction; Alfred Short has a sweet tenor voice. And as (stage) carpenter they might have Col. Wedgwood, who is a handy-man-about-the house with hammer or plane.

Mr. A. T. Cook (Conservative) caring little for the flaming retort in the House, really enjoys real fires. He has organised a brigade of his own and even created the reservoirs for it where there is no water laid on. Of sportsmen there is no lack—W. W. Wakefield, P. T. Eckersley, Beverley Baxter, J. R. Rathbone, Captain R. J. R. Mannamara. And for more traditional relaxtion there is always Mr. A. P. Herbert who is orthodox enough to stick to Beer and Skittles.

Hepburn Film.

Viewing the new Catherine Hepburn film, many realise again why this beautiful actress was once the idol of the cricketers.

The exquisite immobility of the Hepburn features ('running the whole gamut of emotion' "as wicked and oft-quoted Dorothy Parker once said' from "A to B',) used to make us wonder why the M.C.C. never made her an Honorary President. At length a County batsman pointed out that—as the Film Critics have also justly remarked —when Miss Hepburn smiles her whole face is transfigured.

For some time the M.C.C. overlooked this, putting it down to temperament, or a dash of Continental blood or whatnot. But Miss Hepburn's face kept on being transfigured at regular intervals. The result is that cricketers are now barred from all her pictures. "A restless influence, succestible of leading to frivolous or wayward perturbation of the features, thus militating against the true spirit of English Cricket" was the exact wording of the M.C.C.'s official communique.

Memorial To Fifth Army.

Mr. Lloyd George, vindicator of General Sir Hubert Gaugh, is supporting a movement for the memorial in France to the men of the Fifth Army.

A message stating that "Mr. Lloyd George will be very proud to become a patron of the committee connected with the project" adds: "Mr. Lloyd George has the deepest admiration for the fight put up by the officers and men of the Fifth Army under overwhelmingly adverse conditions for which they were not in the least responsible".

The memorial will be to the men Fifth Army who fell into the March retreat, and will be placed on the hills where in 1918 they did most of their fighting. The Prime Minister is being asked to receive three M.P.s who will express the desirability of doing something further to rehabilitate the name and reputation of Mr. Hubert.

P. G.'s Typewriter.

Sad report from Hollywood tells us of the end of P. G. Wodehouse's typewriter which he has used for 25 years, and which all his friends know well.

The battered machine, bought second-hand in 1911, broke down

(Continued on page 7, column 8.)

Our London Letter

Franco Stock Falls

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, November 28.
(By Air Mail.)

The Spanish business is producing strange reactions among the diplomatic people in London and abroad. In various quarters we find unexpected criticisms of Franco and his generals. His stock has fallen a few pegs among his ardent supporters in London though only a fortnight ago he was hailed as "a big man". Now he is being called a clumsy fool." "All he had to do", said one of his sympathisers "was to have accepted the British suggestion of safe anchorages for British ships at Barcelona, or some nearby port. There was an unofficially arranged bargain. He held up his reply. Eden and company had hoped there would have been a reply when they met in Downing Street on Sunday last. There was none and it put their backs up. Word has now gone round that the British will give him clear notice that interference with British ships will be regarded as piracy. In other words, Franco has lost the chance of being recognised as a belligerent, the first step towards recognition."

Spain And League

However, what is worrying Franco at the present moment is his real trouble of lack of man power. He has not enough men to invest Madrid. He has also the Moors, who are liable to turn on him in despair of defeat before Madrid falls. Taking advantage of the Rebels' weak position, the Caballero Government has asked the League Secretariat to convene a meeting of the League since the armed intervention by Germany and Italy in favour of rebels is a flagrant violation of international law. The Spanish Government asserts that this intervention has culminated "in the recognition of the chief of those set up as a Government by the 'wirepullers' of these same Powers", which undoubtedly means General Franco, whose junta has been accorded official recognition by Hitler and Mussolini.

Behind the slight but notable change and chilling of tone towards Franco remarked in British Conservative editorials over the week-end lies the following complex of facts: Quite apart from political tendencies and biases the British Government, and the British Foreign Office have from the very outset been quite astonishingly mis-informed regarding the elementary facts of the situation in Spain. Prominent among those who have taken a hand in 'informing' the British Foreign Office is Senor Madariaga, who, it is understood, has very frequently had at his disposal the important ears of Sir Robert Vansittart. The second source of the British Government's 'information' on the position was the British Embassy in Madrid, an institution which for months has injected a delightful note of pure farce and phantasy into the atmosphere of the capital. . . A visiting delegation of M.P.'s which had lunched and dined excellently in various restaurants and private homes, was staggered on accepting an invitation to lunch at the Embassy to find bully beef the principal offering, the Charge d'Affaires being apparently under the impression that siege conditions had begun. A prominent visiting journalist was no less astonished to hear the British Charge d'Affaires solemnly advising him not to venture out after dusk,—the theory being that rioting or something of the kind was nightly in progress in the capital. It was only under considerable pressure that the British Government's representative at that time consented to take the 'risk' of drinking a cocktail at a pavement cafe like other people. Where Mr. Ogilive Forbes got this sort of notions of the situation from nobody in Madrid was ever able satisfactorily to determine although on the general position it is understood that he relied a good deal on the information gathered by Mr. Allwork of Reuters, whose wife also did some confidential secretarial work for the Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Allwork, whose wife had spent much of her time in Italy, and who himself had gone to Madrid from Rome, was in the unfortunate position of being continually followed by suspicious Government agents, who were tactless enough even to take notes of the occasion on which he lunched or dined with Italian officials and other persons of that kind. However, that all may be, there seems no doubt that Mr. Forbes' reports to the Foreign Office did nothing whatever to counteract the impression given by Senor Madariaga, who had told them that General Franco would win and would make peace with Britain and break off with Hitler and Mussolini.

German-Japanese Pact

Surprise is felt in London that Berlin and Tokio should have sponsored an anti-Russian policy based on the assumption that the Third International and the Soviet Government are two separate entities. When the late Lord Brentford, as Sir William Joynson-Hicks, then Home Secretary, raided Arcos and sent the Russian representatives in London packing, his case rested on proof that the Comintern and the Soviet Government were indistinguishable from one another. But we have heard it suggested that the reason why Berlin does not now accept this view is the influence of the German General Staff. Many believe that the military leaders in Germany would welcome a return to the good old post-Rapallo days, when the Reichswehr and the Red Army were on terms of intimate collaborations. As a correspondent points out in the 'Daily Telegraph', it would be easier to achieve this rapprochement if it could be established that Hitler's thunder was directed less against Russia than against Bolshevism. Thus Germany rides two horses. If other countries join her "Anti-Communist Front" she can organise it for the encirclement of Russia. If they decline she can keep to her new line. A military understanding with a Moscow decently and demonstrably divided from the Third International could follow in due course.

However, to revert to the German-Japan anti-Communist Pact, political circles in Britain declare that Hitler perpetrated the greatest blunder of his diplo-

(Continued on Page 10—Col. 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THANKS TO NAZISM!

According to a United Press report which we published the other day there was a crisis in the Kremlin over the International situation. Litvinoff, it would appear, was for a policy of the closest co-operation with France and England, while Dimitroff insisted on open support to the Spanish Government and on calling Germany's bluff. Litvinoff being the Foreign Minister of Russia charged with the duty of dealing with foreign statesmen and Dimitroff being the Secretary of the Communist International, it is possible to understand their differences and the respective positions they took up. But the differences, which Russia can ill afford at the present moment, have not developed into an internal crisis. Italy and Germany and the "Democratic" Powers have solved the problem for Russia. The ever-growing aggressive insolence of Nazism backed by Italian Fascism and the subservience of Democratic Powers have left no alternative to an open acceptance of the Nazi-Fascist challenge.

WELCOME TO ROY.

The warmth of the welcome which was extended to Mr. M. N. Roy, on his arrival in this city yesterday, is an index not only of his popularity but also of the hopes entertained by a large section of his countrymen that he will be a great asset to the radical elements in the country. Few Indians have such an intimate knowledge of world problems as Mr. Roy possesses, and fewer still have played such a prominent part in international affairs as Mr. Roy has done. His countrymen, therefore, are naturally glad to-day that Mr. Roy has decided to devote himself to the service of India, which is, of course, as it ought to be. What is, however, perhaps more significant is that Mr. Roy has already joined the Congress and thus proved that Congress affords the broadest popular front for the emancipation of India. We wish Mr. Roy a speedy return to health.

INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from our Abyssinian correspondent who has been forced to leave the country and has written from Djibouti. The letter speaks for itself. It is evident that Italians are introducing Fascist methods of administration and Fascist economic Imperialism. Foreigners are being coerced and hounded because they had not been in favour of Italy or because their business interfered with the economic occupation of Abyssinia by Fascist finance and industry. All this was only to be expected from the Fascists. But we do hope some Congress member of the Assembly invites the attention of the Government of India to the treatment meted out to Indians in "Italian" Abyssinia. We want to know what Government have to say on the subject.

A NECESSARY PLAN.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has made some useful suggestions about election propaganda in rural areas. As in such areas long distances have to be traversed and thus afford a special advantage to the rich who can hire conveyances in large numbers, he suggests that the rural constituencies be divided into units of convenient size and volunteers should carry on propaganda through route marches and otherwise. Some such plan needs to be adopted in every province in rural areas as otherwise the long distances will be a serious handicap to the Congress candidates most of whom are likely to be poor. An important advantage of Rajen Babu's plan is that the propaganda he has suggested will help the Congress considerably in its policy of establishing more contacts with the people, quite apart from the results of the elections.

MR. SABAVALA'S MANIFESTO.

The pledges of politicians are a universeally exploited joke. Of this we are reminded by Mr. A. P. Sabavala's manifesto which seems to us to be eloquent of the eagerness, almost desperate eagerness, of Mr. Sabavala to get in. There is, however, one point which is very noteworthy. That point relates to Mr. Sabavala's sarcastic comment on Lord Linlithgow's, bull breeding campaign and his outspoken opinion of the Liberal Party and the Liberals—he calls them mendicants, idle plutocrats and selfish. It proves how thoroughly even anti-Congress men condemn the policy of the Government and the Liberals. As to Mr. Sabavala's promises, they lose their effect even as platitudes by his, for him ill-advised and tactless reference to his work in the Bombay Corporation. Secondly, Mr. Sabavala, much as he may disguise himself, is practically an avowed Fascist. And we know that the paths to Fascism and Nazism were paved by Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler respectively with very good intentions indeed.

STUDENTS AND CITIZENSHIP.

In a lecture on "Students and Citizenship" delivered on Saturday under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee the Mayor pointed out that most of the people of Bombay were very negligent in keeping their neighbourhoods clean. There are many who use the roads and pavements near their homes as if they were dust-bins and let their children use them as if they were latrines. The Mayor made a good suggestion that the students might organise "Katchra Removal Brigades." The City Fathers may well give the lead in the matter. Another sound suggestion he made was that students should form non-communal relief committees to give relief to all who have suffered or are likely to suffer in the present disturbances in the city, without any distinction of caste or creed. Non-students may also join such a committee and the Mayor is the fittest person to take the initiative in the matter and lead the Committee.

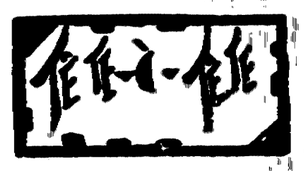
Indian Musical Instruments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Of the many Indian musical instruments the Tabla, Veena, Trumpet and the Sitar are fundamentally Indian. The Sitar has several strings and every note including the Western music can be played on it even the quarto voices. It used to be said of an expert that he could almost make it talk. At any rate, as it used to be played at dawn its music came across rippling waters, early rising birds over the breezes from the early worshippers playing over river banks. The Veena as also the Tabla is an accompanying music while the trumpet is an ancient also accompanying sweet music for social purposes. The Indian Trumpet has no pres notes but appertures and can as Sitar I have listened to can play any note almost liquid. Few can estimate the excellence of Tabla. The pauses and trite variations may sound often discordant and certainly strange to a foreign ear but they are highly scientific. It seems to make and almost present the music picturesque. At any rate, of all the instruments in the Indian music the sweetest is the Tabla on scientific rules and the most perfect, the trumpet requiring special aptitude.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. MAGUR.

Gulbarga, Deccan,
November 28.



Mrs. Simpson is very tired of and very annoyed with the publicity and fuss of which she has been the victim. And she wants "calm and rest."

But this, if old Shakespeare was right, would hardly be a good training for the head to wear the Crown.

* * * *

"I love my country, I am burning with eager desire to serve her, so give me your wholehearted support, and thus enable me to lift our common motherland from the slough of despondency into which she has fallen and re-instate her in her pristine glory as the splendour that was Ind."

Translation Of The Above:—"Vote for Sabavala."

* * * *

Yes, the extract is from the Election Manifesto of Mr. A. P. Sabavala. It is full of brilliant gems, some of them are really worth flashing far and wide.

For instance, "while," says Mr. Sabavala, apropos of Lord Linlithgow's activities, "British Bulls are surveying the field, what is going to happen to agriculturists?"

The question, of course, is a leading one to which you are all expected to answer "Sabavala" at the proper time.

But isn't it really a miracle of electioneering that Mr. Sabavala should decide to happen to agriculturists against the British Bull?

* * * *

But there is another miracle also that has happened. Mr. Sabavala has exposed the Liberals too. His manifesto, a mosaic of bright gems, has brought a brilliant, no burning, light to beat on Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Phirose Sethna and their party:—Present-day Liberalism is mendicancy, Liberals represent "a few idle plutocrats" and finally "their only interest lies in feathering their own nests."

Whatever Sir Cowasji may say to this "brother-in-law"-ful attack you cannot deny the fact that Mr. A. P. Sabavala has risen to the full traditional height of electioneering.

* * * *

Did we say "full"? Sorry. The fact is, Mr. Sabavala rose higher, higher not only than tradition and Liberals but himself too. Thus: "My political opponents will watch closely the step I take and, seeing the measure of success following on its heels, will try to modify their present barren policy."

We are glad that the forthcoming campaign will not be without, so to speak, the humours of the election.

* * * *

We regret we cannot support Mr. Sabavala—the coming elections are much too serious for it. But he deserves thanks. Nothing can be more welcome than a touch of gaiety in a grim affair.

* * * *

Here is an interesting interview with General Franco:

Q: "General, what are your tanks?"

A: "German."

Q: "And your 'planes?"

A: "Italian."

Q: "And your soldiers, General?"

A: "Moors."

Q: "Is there anything Spanish about your campaign, General?"

A: "Yes, the target."

Muslim Leaders Support Congress

Plea For Office Acceptance At Tamil Nad Conference

Force Govt.'s Hand To Change Constitution By Wrecking Tactics, Pleads Mr. Pillai

VELLORE FORT, Dec. 6.

The 38th Tamil Nad Annual Conference commenced this afternoon in Jayalakshmi Theatre, Mr. Vedarathnam Pillai presiding. Four hundred delegates representing all districts, besides an equal number of visitors including many ladies attended.

Mr. Yakub Hassan (who opened the Conference), Mr. Abdul Gaffoor, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Vedarathnam Pillai, all three in their respective addresses, voiced almost unanimous opinion regarding the office acceptance issue.

Mr. Yakub Hassan declared that acceptance of office was a natural corollary to the Council entry programme. He expressed himself one with the Congress Parliamentary policy and emphasised the need for allaying the mistrust of the minorities so as to hasten India's political and economic freedom.

Mr. Abdul Gaffoor said that acceptance of Ministry did not mean co-operation with the Government or the Imperialistic Policy. He opined that Congressmen by securing power in their hands would be able to force the Government to bring about change in constitution suitable to the needs and welfare of the people. The President said that the Congress was pledged to wreck the Constitution, and if offices were accepted it was only with that object that he would personally prefer Ministerships going to men like Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari instead of into the hands of reactionaries.

He asked for unity in Congress rank and file, and appealed to the people to carry out the constructive programme of Congress. He paid a tribute to the Maharaja of Travancore for his temple entry proclamation and practical sympathy with the Harijans.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow to discuss resolutions. The Subjects Committee is meeting to-night.—A.P.

TAMIL NAD CHOOSES A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

Satyamurti Among 28 Elected Out Of 42

VELLORE FORT, Dec. 6.

Forty-two persons contested for 28 seats allotted to Tamil Nad in the A.I.C.C. among the successful candidates being Sjts. Satyamurti, Muthurangam, Avanasilingam, Kumaraswamiraja, K. Santanam; George Joseph; Abdool Gafoor; Bhaktavatsalam Sjts. K. Bashyam and Smt. Rukmani Lakshmipati and Vedarathnam Pillai and Ramamurthi Jeevandam the last two being Socialists. —A.P.

Congress Crown For Jawaharlal

Nine Provinces Vote For Him

According to messages received up to the time of going to Press, Pundit Jawaharlal has been voted President of the Faizpur Congress by nine Provinces.

The following Provinces voted unanimously, viz., Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bengal, Delhi, Punjab and U. P.

The following Provinces voted for Jawaharlal with an overwhelming majority, viz., Maharashtra (71 votes), Tamil Nad (150 votes), Sind has also voted for Pundit Jawaharlal

The Nagpur P. C. C., voted for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose casting 11 votes for him, and 6 for Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

BOMBAY VOTES FOR JAWAHARLAL

Delegates from Bombay to the Faizpur Congress session met at the Congress House on Sunday evening and unanimously voted for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Only six delegates out of 25 were present and Mr. K. M. Munshi was the presiding officer.

The result was communicated to the A. I. C. C. Office.

TAMILNAD FOR JAWAHARLAL

VELLORE FORT, Dec. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected for the presidentship of the Faizpur Congress by the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held here this morning.

One hundred and fifty members voted in favour of Pandit Jawaharlal, eleven for Subhas Chandra Bose and two for Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya.—A. P.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUBHAS BOSE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has withdrawn the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from contest in the Presidential election to the Faizpur Congress, by communication to the A. I. C. C. Office to-night telegraphically.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA ELECTS JAWAHAR BY 71 VOTES

Poona, Sunday.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected for the presidentship of the Faizpur Congress by the Maharashtra P. C. C. meeting here, this afternoon, by 71 votes.

Subhas Bose got four votes, while Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya got nil.

In the absence of Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, President, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M. L. A., presided at to-day's meeting.

SIND ALSO CHOOSES JAWAHARLAL

Karachi, Sunday.—The election of President of the Faizpur Congress was held this morning, when the Sind Delegates recommended Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

The following four persons, Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, Dr. Choitram, Sidhva and Pursram have been elected to the A. I. C. C.

GUJERAT'S UNANIMOUS CHOICE

Amedabad, Sunday.—A meeting of the new Congress delegates from Gujerat held to-day unanimously elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of the Faizpur Congress. —A. P.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjts. Purshotamdas Tandon, Govind Ballabh Pant and other delegates are attending a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, in Municipal Hall, to elect the Congress president A. I. C. C. members, office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee, and to consider the report of the Agrarian Committee and supplementary Provincial Election Manifesto.

NAGPUR VOTES FOR SUBHAS BOSE

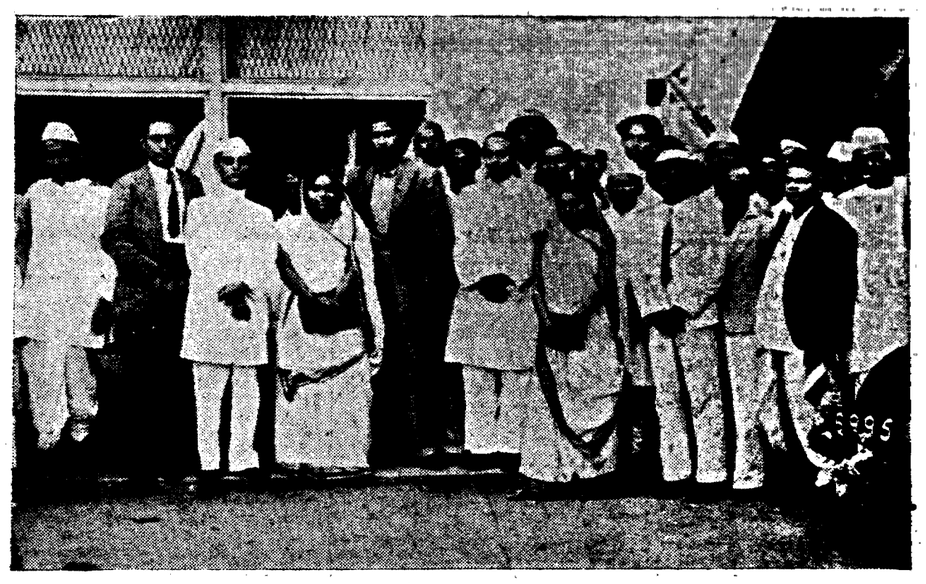
NAGPUR: Dec. 6.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, held this evening, Dr. N. B. Khare, presiding, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was recommended for the presidentship of the Faizpur Congress.

Eleven delegates voted for Mr. Bose and six for Pt. Nehru.

The Committee recommended Mr. Bose in the absence of official intimation from the A.I.C.C. office, Allahabad, that Mr. Bose had withdrawn—A. P.

(SEE COLUMN 7.)



A group photo taken at the Congress House, on Sunday morning, of the members of the E. P. C. C. and Labour leaders, with Mr. M. N. Roy, (5th from left).

U. S. AND CONTINENTAL PRESS COMMENTS

(Continued from page 1.)

which is regarded as facing the problem with calm and dignity. Abdication is generally expected to be the only way out, but yesterday certain correspondents reported the constantly progressive rallying of British opinion to support whatever attitude the King may take.

Andre Mauroise, writing in "L' Intransigeant", hopes for a last-minute providential compromise.

ITALY'S SYMPATHY.

Rome and Italy are following the crisis very closely and with real sympathy for the difficult and distressing time which the King Edward, England, Parliament and the Empire are suffering. The Press reports the situation objectively, and as a Monarchist country Italy is more than anxious that the traditional dignity of the British Crown is maintained untarnished.

BAN ON GERMAN PRESS.

Berlin.—Owing to an official order issued, the German Press is being forbidden to report or comment on the crisis for reasons of tact". The German public are completely in the dark.

SOVIET PRESS ATTITUDE.

Moscow.—The Soviet Press reports the crisis and mentions Mrs. Simpson but does not comment.—Reuter.

GARVIN ON KING'S "PAYING FULL PRICE"

LONDON: Dec. 6.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer" discussing the King's "memorable choice between Marriage and Throne" excludes any question of a compromise. He says that the King's decision, whichever it is, will be received with profound emotion and everlasting respect. For either way he will have paid the full price. If he feels he can give himself to that leadership of all those national causes which transcend Party and Sect with undiminished dedication at whatever sacrifice to his heart, his peoples will grapple him to their own with hoops of steel. If he feels it unbearable for him as a human being to be debarred from the marriage he wishes, and therefore, renounces the Throne, there will be no stint in generosity and public affection.

King's Marriage And Afrikanders' Sense Of Delicacy

SMITHFIELDS: (Orange Free State) Dec. 5.

After Gen. Hertzog had addressed a meeting in this Afrikaans-speaking centre, a bearded Dutch farmer asked: "General, what is going to happen to our King, now?"

Gen. Hertzog replied: "Let us Afrikaaners show that we have delicacy and fine feelings, by refraining from discussing this in public".—Reuter.

ITALIAN SHIPPING SERVICES

Cabinet Plan To Eliminate Competition

ROME, December 5.

The Cabinet has decided that all regular Italian Shipping services will be grouped into four big combines which will cover defined areas, thereby eliminating overlapping and competition.

Nine companies grouped have 181 ships with 12,000 tons. A new company with a capital of 900 million lire over and above the capital of these combines will give them further assistance.

State subsidies will continue to be paid at the present level. The greater part of the capital of the companies will be held by the State institution for six years.—Reuter.

MRS. SIMPSON'S INTERVIEW STORY DENIED

NICE, Dec. 6.

Stories that Mrs. Simpson gave interviews "en route" to cannes are unfounded.

A later message from Nice says:—Two policemen are guarding the entrance and garden of Rogers Villa. Nobody is allowed to enter. The Villa has been besieged for two days by pressmen and photographers from Paris and London, but in vain. It is practically certain that Mrs. Simpson and her friends will not say anything for publication.—Reuter.

EARLIER

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The first interview accorded by Mrs. Simpson on the present situation was obtained by Patrick Scott at Vienne during her journey to the Riviera this afternoon.

She said:

"I am extremely tired. The French are very kind but very annoying. Since yesterday, I have been followed everywhere. I would like everybody to understand that in the present circumstance, I need calm and rest. I have no plans. The King is the only judge. While awaiting his decision, I am going to withdraw into silence and rest."

Dash Across France

Mrs. Simpson's journey across France was one long effort to avoid attention. At Blois, she passed through kitchen doors not used for years, cobwebs being brushed away.

At Vienne she entered a restaurant through the cellar door. —Reuter.

Mrs. Simpson Eludes Pressmen

CANNES, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Simpson arrived at a friend's home 'Villa Lou Viei' at 23-35 hours where newspapermen and cameramen awaiting her arrival had to jump for their lives when a large black car dashed through a narrow lane leading to the villa.

Before the vigilants had recovered themselves Mrs. Simpson and her companions dashed inside.—Reuter.

Towards Aixen

AVIGNON, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Simpson has arrived here. Her chauffeur asked for direction of Aix-en Provence.—Reuter.

KING'S MARRIAGE SENSATION

India Not Perturbed

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee writes:

The British Official Wireless has broadcasted the propagandist message that India is perturbed at the news of His Majesty the King Emperor's intended marriage. The wireless authorities in this case, as in matters Indian, know nothing of Indian thought and sentiment. The Indian thought on the subject is crystallized in the Indian proverb "Raja parnai tal rani" meaning that whomsoever the King marries is the Queen. I, for bravity sake omit the second line of the couplet.

The British papers are talking just now moral slush which will not deceive Indians. The British are traditionally known as peckniffs, for their canting humbug and are unadulterated tartuffes. But more than tartuffes they are practical politicians known for their genius for compromise and we can be sure they will muddle through the situation and hit upon some meaningless formula saving the faces of both parties.

India is not perturbed over the constitutional crisis (?) but will be glad if the King Emperor by his marriage destroys one more barrier between the high and the low. The marriage of an English monarch gave England the reformed religion, let us hope another King's marriage will give the world a new reformed ideal.

INDORE TEXTILE DEADLOCK

Complete Unanimity Among Strikers

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 5.

Since the beginning of the week the textile labourers of all the mills in Indore have gone on strike. It is for the first time in the history of Indore that there is a complete unanimity amongst the labourers to protest against the proposed wage cut.

The claims put by the workers are as follows:—(1) A nine hour day. (2) the restoration of the wage-scale of 1926 and (3) the payment of wages bi-monthly.

The situation is very peaceful and it is not likely that the strike will be called off soon.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEURS STAGE "SUGUNTHA"

Social Drama Attracts Big House

The Saraswati Gana Sabha had crowded on Sunday evening, at Damodar Thackersey Hall, when they staged their drama "Sugunthа." The theme itself is a departure from the usual inexhaustible store of Indian mythology. It is a social theme where a boy of respectable family falls in love with a dancing girl. The ordeals of the girl against the cliques of the temple Sarvadhikari and her death, the subsequent charge of murder against the young lover, and his acquittal of the charge by the activity of a brilliant detective all make the story very powerful.

FROM ACCROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6.)

in the middle of an urgent film story which "P. G." was writing. Mechanics were sent for, but they could do nothing but tell "P. G." as gently as possible, that it would never type right again. The fearsome looking relic of an early age always occupied a place of honour in "P. G.'s" study. The household would hear its heavy keys clanging daily from ten to one in the morning and from five to seven in the evening, for Wodehouse works as regularly as any City typist, telling himself the adventures of Jeeves and Bertiee Wooster.

Dr. G. M. Bhatt writes us to say that the book entitled "Indriya Vidnyan Va Arogyashastra" written by Dr. Sathabai Bhat and Dr. Gopalrao Bhatt has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency and Baroda State, as a text book for High Schools and Training Colleges.

British Public Demand King's Marriage

"Come To Compromise Or Let General Election Decide Issue"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons with Government were not prepared to legislate to enable the King to marry Mrs. Simpson has been received with an overwhelming feeling of disappointment in the country. Though old guards under the leadership of the "Times" had given support to Mr. Baldwin. It is evident from the comments of the "News Chronicle", "The Daily Express, "The Daily Mirror" that public opinion is behind the King in large measure.

Be Fair To Press

At the same time a majority of the papers assert, it is only fair to the British public as well as to the dominions that the textual correspondence that has been passed between the Government and the dominions should be published immediately.

Premier's 'Terrible Bungle'

It is emphasised that Mr. Baldwin made a terrible bungle in observing secrecy and even now is not taking the public into his confidence completely. One comment, "when he opens sealed Bps he adds to his bungle".

As to the statement that the Church and the Westend aristocracy opposed the wedding because Mrs. Simpson had taken two divorces and the husbands are alive, we are reminded: "There is more corruption; there is more spiritual rottenness in Westend London than in any other place in the country. First cast out the beam that is in thine eye."

Compromise or—?

In the House of Commons, though the majority of members are behind the Government a group of young Conservatives who are followers of Mr. Churchill and a group of labourites telegraphed to the King their full support. Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Ellen Wilkinson, Mr Thurtle and other politicians received telegrams stressing the importance of arriving at a compromise, failing which demanding a general election in order that the public can decide the issue democratically. Even Mr. Churchill supports Young Conservatives.

What India Thinks

Following yesterday's spontaneous demonstrations opposite the Buckingham crowds again are continuing demonstrations to-day with banners raised high shouting "We want the King to marry Mrs. Simpson. King Edward is right, Mr. Baldwin is Wrong".

Comments of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel" supporting the King have been featured in some papers in black thick type under headings "What India Thinks."

MINISTRY CAN'T ADVISE ABDICATION

Churchill Pleads For Patience

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Churchill issued a statement pleading for time and patience. The nation must realise the character of the constitutional issue. Here is no question of conflict between the King and the Parliament which has not been consulted nor allowed to express any opinion. The question is whether the King is to abdicate upon the advice of his Ministers. No such advice ever before has been tendered to the sovereign. To perform and act which under no circumstances can be accomplished for nearly five months and may, quite conceivably, for various reasons never be accomplished. That supreme sacrifice of abdication and potential exile should be demanded does not find support in the constitution. No Ministry has authority to advise abdication Only the most serious Parliamentary processes could raise the issue in a decisive form. The Cabinet has no right to prejudge the question without ascertaining the will of Parliament. Mr. Churchill suggests this should be by messages from the King to Parliament and by Addresses by both the Houses. Ministers had no right to put pressure on the King to accept their advice by soliciting beforehand, assurances from the opposition that they should not form the alternative administration in the event of their resignation, thus confronting the King with an ultimatum. National and Imperial considerations are alike require that before such a dreaded step as the demand for abdication, not only should constitutional position be newly defined by Parliament, but every method should be exhausted giving the hope of a happier solution.

Recalling this the King for weeks had been subjected to the greatest moral and mental strain Mr. Churchill says surely if the King asks for time to consider the advice of his Ministers, he should not be denied. Mr. Churchill emphasises that the King has no means of personal access to Parliament or people. He must remain silent, if Ministers thought it their duty to engage all their power to influence against him. Mr. Churchill concluded urging the Government to show loyal christian patience even at the political embarrassment of themselves.—Reuter.

UNANIMOUS ELECTION BY BENGAL, DELHI, PUNJAB AND U. P.

Calcutta: Dec. 6.—At a meeting of delegates elected for the Faizpur Congress, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding, the name of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously recommended for the Presidentship of the next Congress.

Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya's name was not proposed.

DELHI PROVINCE.

New Delhi: Dec. 6.—Congress delegates from Delhi Province, including Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts, unanimously decided in favour of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, for the Congress presidentship.

Thereafter election of the A.I.C.C. members from Delhi was held.

PUNJAB.

Lahore: Dec. 6.—Newly-elected Punjab Provincial Congress Committee unanimously voted in favour of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, for the Congress presidentship.

The meeting re-elected Dr. Satpanal as President, despite the latter's recent statement that he would not accept office in the new P.P.C.C.

Master Rajaram, and Lala Pindidass, were elected General and Financial Secretaries, respectively.

Whereafter, the election of 13 A.I.C.C. members from the Punjab was held.

U. P.

Lucknow: Dec. 6.—The newly-elected delegates unanimously selected Pt. Jawaharlal for presidentship of Faizpur Congress.

The meeting thereafter elected 33 members for the A.I.C.C. Mr. Narendra Dev was elected President of the U.P.P.C.C.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who attended the delegates' meeting, addressed four election meetings to-night.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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Way To Secure Country's Freedom

Put Workers And Peasants Into Dominating Position

Roy's Fervent Appeal To Unite And Not Dissipate Energies Over Trifles

At a mammoth gathering of workers at Kamgar Maidan on Sunday evening, Mr. M. N. Roy appealed for a close-up of ranks among the working classes and suggested that at the present moment it was essential to have one leadership to achieve National Freedom.

They could achieve Social Freedom, he added, only by a collaboration of the workers and the peasants of the country.

He would be a bold man, he remarked, and an idealist who would work Marxian system in the present circumstances of the country. But the fact remained that at the present moment the Freedom of the Country lay in the hands of bourgeois national leaders.

That dominating position should be snatched from their hands and the workers and peasants must have a real hold on the Country.

TRIBUTES TO ROY'S WORK.

Mr. Khedgikar who presided, recounted the history of their leader to the audience and said that six years ago Mr. M. N. Roy had come to Bombay and appealed for the "Platform of Unity". At that time the ranks of the working class had been shattered into several factions and schisms, and the appeal made by Mr. M. N. Roy had a somewhat salutary effect.

Mr Khedgikar said that Mr M N Roy had spent most of his years in China, Japan, America and Russia. In Mexico he came into trouble and was sentenced to jail for a period of twelve years, but within a short time he found it not too difficult to break through the prison walls, and from there he fled from country to country till he came to Russia, where he was associated for a long time with Lenin and Stalin.

Messrs. Nimbkar, Bhogle and Jhabwalla and Mrs. Maniben Mulji spoke in appreciative terms about Mr. M. N. Roy, and gave him a warm reception on behalf of the workers.

FOLLOW RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

Mr. Ranadive while extolling the services of Mr. M. N. Roy in the struggle of the working class movement, for a number of years, felt, however, that the Russian system of distribution of land, nationalisation of resources and the state management was the only solution for the country's problem.

Mr. M. N. Roy spoke in English, in a slow and deliberate voice, at times, as the occasion needed, keyed up to a high pitch. Mr. Karnik translated his speech, sentence by sentence, to the audience in Marathi.

"Comrades," he began, "you can hardly imagine how happy I am to be able to be with you, the workers, in the struggle, in which I had indirectly participated for the last 20 years."

"Particularly it is a pleasure to me," he said, "to be among the Bombay workers who had made the fighting spirit of the workers known to the world."

When the speaker was compelled to stay out of India, he closely followed the working class movement in this country, and was waiting for the day when he would be actually participating with them in that struggle. At last the opportunity came, but he had to pay a heavy price for it.

He knew that all of them would be eager to speak to him about a number of topics which his comrades had raised and they were important questions containing, perhaps, several problems. Those problems had to be solved.

CAUSE OF WEAKENING OF STRUGGLE.

But confusion regarding the solution of the problems had weakened their struggle and he was very eager to help them in clarifying that problem which faced them in the course of their struggle.

"But to-day I am compelled to ask freedom from you", he observed, "as it is not physically possible for me to discuss with you all these problems".

But he had the confidence that they, who had given him a kind and friendly welcome would bear with him if he confined himself to only one problem.

His general attitude to the question was that it was essential to have one leadership before the working classes could effectively fight for the freedom of their country and for their social liberation.

For a number of years, Mr. Roy said, he had wanted and had worked in a modest way for the unity of the working class movement. Now that he had the opportunity openly to participate in the struggle of the Indian working classes, he wanted to take that opportunity and work in a more effective and concrete manner.

FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

It went without saying that the working class with its toiling millions, particularly the peasants, meant by Independence of the country only Independence from economic and social bondage. But it was also a fact—and unfortunate but historical fact—that the conditions of the working classes and the masses were such that they had to fight against heavy odds before they could attain social liberation.

"For a long time", he said, "the struggle for national Freedom had been going on, in this country but to-day we do not seem to have gone nearer to it than 15 years ago.

"The weakness of the movement of the national Freedom, in his opinion, sprang from one cause, and that cause was to be found in a section of the people which was not able to join in an anti-Imperialist front.

"How can we remove that weakness? he asked That was the problem. The answer to that question was to be found in creating such a state of things that the dominating position in the country should be occupied by those who were anti-Imperialists.

CONCERN OF WORKERS ONLY.

"Those classes of people who should occupy a dominating position were the workers and the peasants of the country.

"Therefore the speaker had persistenly propagated the idea that the national movement was not the movement of the bourgeoisie and that it was true to say that it was the concern of the workers and the peasants. But, unfortunately the national movement had been all along in the hands of the bourgeois class and that it was their duty to bourgeois and place it in the hands of the workers and peasants of the country.

"It was easy to criticise others or to pass judgments on national leaders but they had to act, and it was only when the workers and the peasants would act that social liberation was easy.

"The vast majority of Indians were peasants, and, therefore, it did not require much understanding to say that the working classes should capture the peasantry of the country. And therein lay their action.

And he would be a bold man—an idealist—who would work such Marxian system, but the fact remained that the freedom of the country at the present time lay in the hands of the bourgeois national leaders.

UNITE AND HOLD TOGETHER.

The first essential fact to be borne in mind was that the working classes should join together. Therefore he appealed to them not to waste their time in raising unnecessary issues or over minor problems, but to join together."

Concluding Mr. Roy said those were the only few words that he wanted to tell them and if they had any doubts to be solved—and they were bound to have some doubts—Mr. Roy asked them to put those doubts before him and he would do his best in the solution of such doubts.

Mr. Roy, then thanked the audience for the heartfelt and touching reception they had given him and said that he was proud of the fact that he was himself one of the workers.

When he concluded his speech there was thunderous plaudit and the workingclass slogans praising Roy rent the sky.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO ROY

Its Meaning

(By A Congress Socialist)

Five years ago M. N. Roy was a 'mystery man' to many, an elusive figure for the police. With a standing warrant dogging him at every step, Mr. Roy moved about incognito. He was still a fugitive in his own country where he found himself, nobody knew how, when and where from.

But the whisper went round and Mr. Roy's name was everywhere. He was, however arrested on a seven-year-old warrant, tried and clapped in jail A sentence of twelve years awarded by the Magistrate was halved in appeal. After five years of solitary confinement, Roy is now free.

The five years that he has been in jail, have been years of great transformation all over the world. It has been a period of heart-searching. The seventh Congress of the Comintern has reversed its sixth Congress line and has accepted the policy for which Roy was obliged to leave the important position he held in the counsel of the International directorate. He was no more a 'renegade'. Those who decried him as such welcome him eagerly to-day. Then the radical movement in the country has taken organised shape and is on the advance. Socialism has begun to attract great attention and there is an ever-increasing demand to understand what it is and how the national struggle can march onward under a Socialist orientation. There is greater unity, despite minor factional troubles, in the Trade Union movement. The peasants are getting organised on an all-India basis. The demand for the development of a genuine anti-Imperialist front is being echoed from every part of the country. What more favourable conditions can await Comrade Roy on his release. The ground is prepared and the stage set. Cries of welcome ring from all over the country inviting him to enter that stage and bring in his rich experience to help in the shaping of the national struggle.

I was present at the Dadar Railway station and at Victoria Terminus. The vast uncontrollable surge of humanity shouting all sorts of radical slogans showed where Roy stood in popular esteem.

It may be said that mere curiosity might have drawn many just to have a look at the man who remained an enigma to the public. But to judge from the enthusiasm of the crowds, it did not look like mere curiosity. It was a welcome of sincere greetings for a comrade who is restored to freedom after years of exile abroad and incarceration in an Indian jail, who has lived up with the National Congress and is eager to see an impregnable united National Front materialise in this country. In such a task he will have the support of all who struggle for Independence.

Indian News From Here And There

TWO TRAMPLED TO DEATH

Elephant Runs Amok In Marriage Procession

(From Our Correspondent).
INDORE, Dec. 5.

A ghastly tragedy occurred when two persons were trampled to death by an elephant belonging to Sir Hukumchand who ran amok in the marriage procession of Sir Hukumchand's nephew.

It appears that when the procession came in Marotha Bazar, the elephant suddenly got out of control and attacked its attendant and seriously injured him.

Another person who was close by was pursued by the infuriated elephant, and he jumped into a drain but the elephant dragged him out and trampled him to death. Shortly the attendant also succumbed to his injuries.

It is stated that for the second time this elephant got wild. The animal was brought under control after great difficulty.

Hyderabad State C. I. D.

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The latest report on the Hyderabad State District Police for the year 1344 'Fasli' has a special chapter dealing with the C.I.D. Branch. The report states that the sanctioned strength of the C.I.D. remained the same as in the previous year.

As regards crimes the report adds that there had been an increase in the number of cases taken up by the C.I.D. for the third year in succession. As in previous years, continues the report, cordial relations continued to exist between the Police Department and the Court.

INDUSTRIAL CREDIT BANK FOR U. P.

Govt. Plans To Establish It At Early Date

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The United Provinces Government in a resolution made available here dealing with industrial reorganisation announced that proposals are afoot to establish an industrial credit bank, which will be empowered to accept certain classes of fixed deposits from general public and accept deposits to maintain current accounts and to do ordinary banking business for those, to whom it furnishes long-term credit.

The chairman and a specified number of directors should be nominated. The appointment of superior staff should be subject to Government's approval. Negotiations with businessmen and financiers are proceeding to establish the bank at an early date. The Government will (a) guarantee dividend on the paid-up capital at the rate not exceeding the specified percentage, (b) guarantee interest on debentures (if any) in similar manner and (c) contribute upto a specified ratio and a specified amount towards the expenses of management. Maximum periods for which, guarantees and contributions will be in operation will be laid down.

The Government's maximum liability will not exceed Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum for a period not exceeding 20 years. Its extent and duration may be reduced in certain circumstances.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE CONVENTION

Snail-Pace Progress In Negotiations

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

The denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention has not tended to hasten the negotiations now being conducted between the Government of India and the Japanese Consul-General

The progress thereof continues to be slow, owing to the disagreement on almost all points at issue. The Tokyo report saying that Japan has been offered reduction in duties on fifteen articles, including glassware, porcelain, tiles, metal lamps, pencils, woollen goods, knitted goods, paints, etc., is characterised here as baseless.

The information gleaned through reliable sources indicates that the main points under disputes, namely, barter rates quotas by category and reduction of duties remain unresolved. It is understood that the Government of India desires to reduce the quantity of the Japanese cotton piecegoods to 35,000,000 yards, retaining raw cotton quantity at 1,500,000 bales.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS.

It is said that the Japanese claim the retention of the present barter ratio of 40,000,000 yards against 1,500,000 bales. They hold that if cotton piecegoods are to be reduced to 350,000,000 yards the quantity of raw cotton should be reduced to 1,340,000 bales.

As regards the classified quotas of the Japanese cotton goods, the Japanese first suggested, it is understood, their abolition, but India would not agree. Japan has, it appears, since been trying to obtain an increase in the quotas for bleached goods. The Indian authorities, however, it is said, feel that this would hit the indigenous industry, and are reluctant to admit their demand.

Accordingly the negotiations are proceeding at snail's pace and no immediate settlement appears in sight. In the meanwhile, talks for a separate settlement with Burma have commenced.

CONGRESS ELECTION WORK IN BERAR

Mr. Aney And Others Launch Vigorous Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)
AMRAOTI, Dec. 5.

A vigorous Congress election campaign in Berar was opened last week first at Pusad at Yeotmal District by Messrs. Aney, Wamanrao Joshi, Kanadeshastri and Biyani. While addressing a mammoth meeting at Pusad Mr. Aney explained the significance of the Congress proclamation that it is entering legislatures with a view to break the New Constitution and not to work it. He criticised the mentality of those who wish to work reforms as they were acting contradictory to their own previous statements on the White Paper when they opined that it was absolutely unacceptable. Still they are prepared to work the retrograde new Government of India Act.

DEGENERATE MENTALITY

Mr. Aney emphatically asserted that the Congress wanted to check this degenerating mentality, it is to maintain fighting spirit in the country that Congress had come out to wreck the constitution. He, therefore, appealed to the electors to vote for Mr. Biyani, whose sacrifices he praised and return him to the Council of State with an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Kanadeshastri Wamanrao Joshi and others exhorted the voters to vote for Congress especially for Mr. Shankarrao Sarnaik whom they styled as the unknown jewel of Pusad tahsil. Mr. Biyani, in his speech, promised to be guided by the great leaders like Mr. Aney who always dedicated his talent for strengthening the Congress. Mr. Aney and party completed the tour in Yeotmal district. Mr. Aney is undertaking a tour in other parts of Berar next week.

There is no news about Mr. Khaparde accepting Congress ticket.

Imperial Agricultural Research Institute

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research appointed Rao Bahadur Vishwanath as Director of Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Dr. J. N. M. Mukerji of Calcutta University to examine the working of the Indore Plant at the Institute.

The institute, it may be noted, has a research institution maintained by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and some of the States of the Central India and mainly devoted to Research work on cotton.

Mr. Jinnah Made Dictator

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALLJEE WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

Muslim League Appoints Committees For Election Work

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, announced, at a meeting of the Provincial Parliamentary Board held on Sunday, that Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Secretary of the Board, had withdrawn his resignation tendered. It was the outcome of a lengthy conversation lasting nearly three hours which Mr. Hosseinbhoy had with Mr. Jinnah earlier in the day.

About 65 members were present at the meeting which was held at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, with Mr. Jinnah in the chair. At the meeting it is understood considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at some of the selections made by the Working Committee.

Mr. Jinnah was given full powers to act on behalf of the Board, and take decisions finally, in any issues arising from time to time, in the matter of carrying on the activities of the Board.

The Board appointed a Finance and a Propaganda Committee, and a third Committee was appointed to go into the representations made by three members of the Board, who were not put up as candidates on behalf of the Muslim League.

Earlier in the day, the Working Committee of the Parliamentary Board met and adopted candidates on behalf of the Muslim League for three more constituencies.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

At the conclusion of the meeting which was not open to the Press, Mr. T. T. Barodawala made the following statement to the Press:—

"A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency was held at the Islam Club on December 6, 1936, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

"Applications from candidates from those constituencies from which originally there were no applications, were considered and the following were officially adopted as the League candidates:—

Mr. K. A. Janvekar, Pleader, (Bijapur District); Mr. S. M. Hasan, Barrister, (East Khandesh District), and Mr. S. A. Piraaha, Pleader, (Dharwar).

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

"At about 3 p.m., a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Board was held at the same place, when Mr. Jinnah presided.

"About 65 members were present.

"At the outset Mr. Jinnah informed the Board that, after Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalljee had sent in his resignation, as Secretary of the Board, Mr. Lalljee saw him and, as a result of long conversation, Mr. Jinnah was glad to inform the Board, that Mr. Lalljee, who is a valuable member of the Board, had withdrawn his resignation.

SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED

"There were three appeals before the Board from candidates who were not adopted by the Board. The Board appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs Osman Sobani, Mirza Rashid Ali Beg and Mahomedali Chaiwala to go into the matter and take a final decision.

"The Board appointed a Finance Committee consisting of Messrs Hosseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mahomedali Alla Bux, Salehbhoy K. Barodawala and Osman Sobani.

"The Board also appointed a Propaganda Committee consisting of Maulana Irfan, Messrs T. T. Barodawala, Husseinali M. Rahimtoola, M. K. Patel, Abdul Latif Curtay, Salebhoy K. Barodawla, Mr. S. A. Hatia and M. M. S. Ispahani, (convener).

"The Board conferred full powers on Mr. M. A. Jinnah to take decisions on any matter relating to the Parliamentary Board in case of any emergency."

b K. N. Divekar	.....	17
A. G. Penfold, b K. N. Divekar	.....	46
J. V. Bartley b Bannerji	....	6
D. Murray (not out)	....	0
Extras	....	14
Total	....	160

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 6, 2 for 14, 3 for 56, 4 for 81, 5 for 86, 6 for 96, 7 for 96, 8 for 152, 9 for 160, 10 for 160.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— S. Bannerjee 3 for 55, S. R. Godambe 1 for 17, M. Bhagwandas 2 for 42, K. N. Divekar 4 for 22, V. M. Merchant 0 for 1, R. Wadkar 0 for 10.

HINDU GYM. AND QUADRANGULAR MATCHES

A Tentative Acceptance

The question that is agitating the mind of every lover of cricket, at present, is "Will the Hindu Gymkhana play in this year's Quadrangular?

With the Quadrangular Tournament only 12 days ahead, this question has arisen owing to the strong attitude taken by Mr. Lakshmidas Rowji Tairsee, the President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, over the question of accomodation:

HINDU GRIEVANCE.

The reason for this attitude is stated to be a long standing grievance of the Hindu Gymkhana.

The Hindu Gymkhana has been offered 1,100 seats, but it claimed 1,500.

IMPASSE AVERTED.

What would have been an impasse, was averted by the eleventh-hour decision of the Quadrangular General Committee, which, authorised Mr. Amersey, its President, to inform the Hindu Gymkhana authorities, that should they make a request for facilities to increase in the rear, their present accommodation, that request would be acceded to, and it would make every endeavour to give effect to it. The Gymkhana accepted the offer with its qualifications.

Ever since the last visit of the M. C. C. to India (1933), the Quadrangular was revived. In that year and previously the Hindus were allowed to have extra tiers in the extension acquired (by paying tax) on the pavement, by the side of the Esplanade Road, where their stand stood. In 1934 a dispute arose among the Gymkhanas and the extension was scrapped.

SUBSEQUENT RESOLVE.

The Hindu Gymkhana held an Extraordinary Special Meeting, to decide the question in reference to the allocation made by a Sub-Committee of the same name of the Quadrangular Committee, on Sunday evening, with Mr. L. B. Tairsee in the chair at the Gymkhana pavilion.

It resolved to accept the offer contained in the letter of the Honorary Secretary of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee, dated 6th December and its accompaniment. The letter was received at the Gymkhana on Sunday afternoon.

They resolved, while the space offered to us by the Honorary Secretary of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee is not sufficient to avoid an impasse, this meeting accepts the offer contained in the said letter, it being understood of that the Quadrangular Committee will obtain and make this space available to us. It is, on this understanding, that this meeting authorises the representative of the Hindu Representative Matches Committee to go further into the matter:—

"The meeting is further of opinion that if the space offered is not made available to us the Hindu Representative Matches Committee reserves to itself the option to play or not to play the match."

REDUCING FEE.

Besides the above the meeting also considered the matter of reducing the rate of the tickets in their stand. The question was referred to the Executive Committee which was empowered to do whatever is possible. Altogether the meeting lasted well over two hours, and the decisions were taken after much heated deliberations.

The reply of the Gymkhana, which will be duly forwarded to the Quadrangular Committee today, will be considered at an urgent meeting of the same Committee this evening, and it is hoped that the premier tournament in India will be played without any hitch.

It is hoped that the necessary permission for the extension from the Municipality would be obtained.

HINDUS' TAIL WAGS

Drawn Game With Bombay Gymkhana (A): Divekar's 4 For 22

There was a sensational collapse of the Hindu Gymkhana batting on Saturday afternoon, when nine wickets fell for 99 runs only in their two-day cricket fixture against the Bombay Gymkhana 'A'

H. L. Murray and D. Murray took three wickets each and the rest by Bartley.

L. P. Jai, Divekar and Mahajan did not break their duck and V. M. Merchant was run out for 21.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. N. Mehta, c Wilson, b Bartley	21
V. M. Merchant, run out	21
P. R. Dalvi, b Murray D.	1
M. Bhagwandas, c Moss, b Murray H.L.	21
L. P. Jai (Capt.), lbw Murray D	0
S. R. Godambe, c Mackinnon, b Murray D	8
S. Bannerjee, c Mackinnon, b Bartley	4
R. S. Mahajan, b Murray, H.L.	0
R. R. Wadkar, (not out)	26
K. N. Divekar, lbw (N) Murray, H.L.	0
S. N. Mehta, (run out)	20
Extras	3
Total	134

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/28, 2/41, 3/47, 4/50, 5/62, 6/78, 7/78, 8/79, 9/79, 10/134.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Penfold nil for 10, H. L. Murray 3 for 28, D. Murray 3 for 54, Bartley 2 for 35 and G. Craik 0 for 4.

TAIL WAGS

On resumption of the game on Sunday a certain disaster was averted when the tail wagged sufficiently, the last wicket stand of Wadkar and Mehta adding 55 runs taking the score to 134 (79—9— from the overnight's 99.

A DRAWN GAME

The Bombay Gymkhana in its first innings scored 160 runs (B. R. T. Greer 40, Benfold 46) where the matters stood at the close, the match thus ending in a draw. Divekar's 4 for 22 is a remarkable bowling achievement of the day.

Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A"

R. G. Hopkins c Bannerjee, b Godambe	0
R. C. Summerhayes, b Bannerjee	5
B. R. T. Greer, b K. N. Divekar	40
G. W. C. Craik c M. Bhagwandas, b Bannerjee	6
R. F. Moss, b K. N. Divekar	22
K. H. S. Wilson c V. Merchant, b M. Bhagwandas	4
M. Mackinnon l.b.w. (N.) M. Bhagwandas	0
H. L. Murray c V. Merchant,	

A Look Round The World

Possibility Of A Split Among Spanish Fascists

Sensational Statement By Primo De Rivera

ALICANTE, (By Air Mail).

Disruption among Fascist factions leading possibly to a continuance of civil war among them is envisaged by Jose Prime de Rivera, grandson of the former Spanish Dictator and leader of the largest Fascist party the "Spanish Phalangista", in a sensational interview given to the Press at Alicante where he is at present held in prison by the Republican Government.

"If General Franco's ideals have degenerated and represent merely a struggle on behalf of ancient Spain fighting for their lost privileges then I believe that General Franco is committing the most unpardonable error of his life", declares the Leader. "It is impossible that my Phalangists should stand by his side and fight as mercenaries for the benefit of the landed aristocracy of the country. . . .

If Franco is fighting his battles as a reactionary then he will not be able to dominate Spain for a long time. My programme of National Syndicalism and agrarian reform is already well-known to the Spanish people. I am not aware, at the moment whether I shall contribute to the formation of the new Fascist government but if the movement of General Franco becomes merely re-actionary, then we will withdraw our support. Nor will we allow Spain to be governed by the Spanish Landlords. It is possible that I may once again have to occupy the cells of this or some other prison."

The blame for all these troubles, declared the Fascist leader, may be laid entirely at the doors of Gil Rebles who had whole two years to do a lot for Spain but who did practically nothing.

Italo-German Entente

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

Official results of Count Ciano's recent visit to Berlin are now stated to be as follows:—

Germany recognises Italian sovereignty in Abyssinia. Hitler and Mussolini jointly refuse to consider a Western Peace Pact which includes Russia, but will take immediate steps to convene a Western Conference, strictly on the understanding that Russia is isolated. On Poland's inclusion, however, they disagree: for, Italy, against, Germany.

Soviet domination of Catalonia will not be tolerated. Germany to be given economic concessions in East Africa. Both countries to recognise General Franco's Government as soon as his forces occupy Madrid. Exchange of Fascist and Hitler Youth movement members. Unofficial fruits of the conversations are credibly stated to be:—Naval and Air Force facilities to be granted by Italy to Germany on the Dodecanese islands, if Italy succeeds in securing similar concessions on the Balearics

Reichswehr and Italian Army officers to be exchanged. Germany and Italy to make a combined effort to swing Austria and Hungary to Fascism. As a step towards this last project, Guido Schmidt, Dictator Kurt Schuschnigg's Foreign Minister and right-hand man, left this week for Berlin.

Nazis Land Problem

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

German agriculture presents an interesting spectacle at the present moment. Its re-organisation constitutes an integral part in the building of the "New Germany".

As yet details of Nazi agricultural ideals are only in process of formation. But the broad trend of the reorganisation is plain. The grip of the Berlin Government is fixing itself more tightly every day on the farms throughout Germany. Agriculture is to be central pillar of support for the Third Reich.

Hitler's whole agricultural policy is coloured by his great aim of making Germany a world unto itself. He believes that German farms, if skilfully organised, can feed Germany in times of both war and peace.

PRACTICE FOR WAR

The Third Reich lives under the shadow of the next war, when Germany will be cut off from all foreign supplies of food. Hence the present embargo on most important foreign products, so that Germany can practise in peace-time the art of feeding itself.

So far, all the Nazi Ministers are united in declaring that Germany must and can feed itself. On one question, however, they are divided. The future of the great landowner, the "Rittergutsbositzer," is unsettled.

These big landowners, especially in the east and south-east of Germany, certainly are an anomaly in the Nazi regime. The Rittergutsbositzer is the counterpart of the big English landed proprietor. He is often, secretly at least, out of sympathy with the party.

But those owners of the great estates are still the central figures of German agriculture, and the problem facing Hitler is how best to make them play a part in the building of Nazi Germany.

Hitler himself, a man sprung from the people, would like to break up all the great estates. But the Minister for War repeatedly points out that big farms form the best support for a country in time of war. Small farmers tend to aim at a mere self-subsistence to an extent that is unbelievable in England. The big farmers, however, aim at supplying the market.

The Rittergutsbositzer is as much a financier as a farmer. In order to exist he must feed the towns and make a profit. The result is that large estates will probably continue to exist for at least another decade.

The immediate task with which the Nazis are concerned is scientific agricultural reorganisation.

MIXING THE CLASSES

For its accomplishment the Fuehrer possesses two great weapons: the Arbeitsdienst and the control of prices. The Arbeitsdienst teaches that German boys and German girls must regard work on the land as a necessary part of their education. Class mixes with class, the student must find common ground with the farm labourer.

But the big farmers frequently manifest contempt for their services. There is a widespread impression that the workers of the Arbeitsdienst are often merely making work.

The most effective Nazi weapon will be the control of prices by

(Continued in column 7.)

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 4.)

mise so far so that one is not inclined to place any faith on such reports.

Hindus' Strong Combination

The formation of Hindu team is still in the melting-pot. The Selection Committee do not seem to have made up their minds yet about the final composition even though they have upto this time tried several local and up-country cricketers in their trial matches. They are apparently at present in a state of panicky feeling and unless they take their courage in both the hands they will select a combination which will make confusion worse confounded. The absence of three redoubtable cricketers, viz.: C. K. Naidu, the greatest Hindu all-rounder for all time. Lal Singh, the accomplished batsman, and great fielder, C. S. Naidu the most brilliant fielder and "googli bowler" will considerably weaken the all-round strength of the Hindus. The selection of a skipper for the Hindu team is also the root cause of the Hindu selectors' trouble but with Jai in good batting form this time, there need be no difficulty about finding a successor to Naidu, Jai has proved himself an admirable leader in the Inter-Provincial matches and provided confidence is placed in him, he is not likely to belie the expectations. Besides Jai, Merchant, Amarnath, Bannerji, Amar Sing (if he is inclined to play) Hindleker, Naomal and C. S. Ramaswami can be taken as absolute certainties leaving the last three places to be filled in from the following viz., Godambe, Bhagwandas, S. N. Mehta, Champak Mehta, Gharat and P. R. Dalvie. Of these Dalvie and Gharat have both shown admirable batting, form this season and as each of them is a reliably good fielder, their claims ought to be seriously considered for inclusion. Another local cricketer viz., Bhagwandas has been bowling extremely well this year and as he has the "swerve" at his command, he will prove a good asset to the Hindus with his slow leg breaks. He is furthermore a fine slip-field and a good defensive left-handed batsman with a strong play on the onside. Godambe has still retained his skill as a bowler but as he is batting much better than before he ought to find a place in the team without any hesitation. S. N. Mehta of the Elphinstone College has been giving a good account of himself in this season as a bowler and batsman and so also R. S. Mahajan who is coming rapidly into prominence as a brilliant country fielder. Both these young-stars hold out great promise for the future and it would be a good idea to include them as reserves in this year's Hindu team. Champak Mehta's form this year is disappointing for, except one solitary century at Karachi and a contribution of 70 from his bat against the Parsis and 50 against the Bombay Gymkhana, he has not done much to be considered seriously. The following Hindu team will in my opinion form a good combination:—

L. P. Jai (Captain), Hindleker (W. K.) Amar Singh, Bannerji, Amarnath, Godambe, Merchant, Naomal, C. Ramaswami, Bhagwandas, and R. R. Dalvie. Reserves, Gharat, Mahajan, S. N. Mehta and G. L. Patil (Wicket-Keeper).

Bright Prospects For Europeans

During the past two years, the Europeans have not been able to field as strong teams as they should have liked to due to the inability of several of their up-country players to undertake the journey to Bombay but this year they are confident of selecting the best possible combination which would include Larwood, Bromley, Scaife, and Wensley, the four professionals now in India, T. C. Longfield, R. A. Gourlay, Skinner and Vander Gucht all from Calcutta, Bradshaw from Ajmer, Summerhayes Hopkins, Greer and Tew from Bombay. All the Calcutta players are in great form this season especially Skinner, who has lately hit up three consecutive centuries in Calcutta Club cricket after his return from England. Gourlay is bowling as effectively as last year and with such a formidable combination as this, the Europeans have the best chances of earning the blue ribband of cricket in Western India.

New Comers In Parsi Team

It is surmised that the Parsi team will consist of many newcomers this year which will probably be skippered by B. K. Kalapesi, the Parsi all-round cricketer. The fresh talent will be picked up from Canteenwala, Printer, J. B. Patel, Doctor, Contractor and Bode all of whom have had the benefit of Tarrant's coaching this season. The old brigade consisting of Colah, F. Nariman, Jamsedjee and Vajifdar will of course be prominent, while D. R. Havewala, J. H. Wadia, Khot and Meherhomji of the last year will be included without difficulty. Whether this team will lower the colours of the Europeans is difficult to prophecy but in any case it is certain that if the Parsis at all lose, they will go down fighting according to their usual tradition.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Abyssinia Under Italian Rule

Indian Merchants' Plight

(From Our Correspondent).

DJIBOUTI, Nov. 24.

The French Legation staff have left Addis Ababa and with all their soldiers have arrived here by special train. It is rumoured here that other Legations staffs will also follow.

Some friends who arrived from Dire Dawa informed your correspondent that the Italians called all the townspeople and warned them that they will have to fight on their behalf with their enemies very shortly, and that as soon as they receive notice they must arrange to send out their women and children in a safe place and get ready to fight.

One cannot understand what the Italians mean by this as there seems to be no one who is likely to attack them.

The British charge d'affairs and the military are expected in a day or two. This means de-facto recognition of Italian sovereignty of Ethiopia.

Ras Umirron has not gone to Uganda as reported and he and Dedjaz Gabre Tadik are still in Western Ethiopia. The news wired by Reuter about Ras Haillou having occupied Gore is not true.

Since the occupation of the Italians of Harrar and Dire-Dawa things have been going from bad to worse for the Indian traders. The reason of this and the origin of their attitude towards Indians and the British is simply that our Indian paper have been speaking the truth and condemning the Italian conquest which was clear duty of every right-minded person.

Indians were the special targets for the Italian wrath. Several respectable traders were and are being put in prison on any small excuse. They are kept in prison for some days and released without being tried. A clerk of Mr. G. M. Mohamed Ali was imprisoned because he refused to sell a lotion at the price that the Italian Somali soldiers offered, and because he refused to open this lotion bottle to oblige them. The manager himself was insulted and threatened with his shop being closed because he refused to oblige an Italian airplane officer and sell goods at his prices

Haji Yousuf Issack a respectable Indian merchant was imprisoned because he refused to accuse himself and say that he had given a bribe to some Italian circles. His shop has been closed now for nearly a month and no one cares.

I was forced to leave the country simply because I refused to do what they wanted. The only reason given was that I was an Indian and belonged to the British. A Bania merchant was imprisoned for one night but next day when all the Hindu merchants went to the police and asked either their man should be released or they all kept in prison this man was released.

ORDER ONLY ITALIAN GOODS!

All the trade of these Indian traders is suffering first because they do not easily get permission to send money to purchase merchandise. They are being forced to order goods from Italy and nowhere else.

If a merchant is promised some permission he must bring and deposit this money one month before in the Bank of Italy.

If any merchant wants to export some Ethiopian produce like coffee, hides, skins, etc., he must deposit its cost in the Bank and then the value must return in cash through the Bank of Italy and this is impossible because the Italian Bank counts French Francs 80 Liras to 100 and the rate in Djibouti is 98 francs, 100 Liras. So a trader has to pay 15 per cent. to the Bank of Italy.

Every trader is also ordered to pay 5 per cent. on all the business that he does every month. This 5 per cent. is not charged on profit only but on the traders capital as well. I paid this myself while I was there.

The Italians are bringing their own traders carpenters, masons, barbers and all kinds of other industrial workers and the day is not very far when every foreigner will be forced to go out bag and baggage. Many Greeks and Armenians have already been sent out.

Messrs. Nathoo Mooljl, Lakhmichand Bhagwandas and Inderji Manekchand were doing draft and exchange business in Ethiopia; they are also stopped.

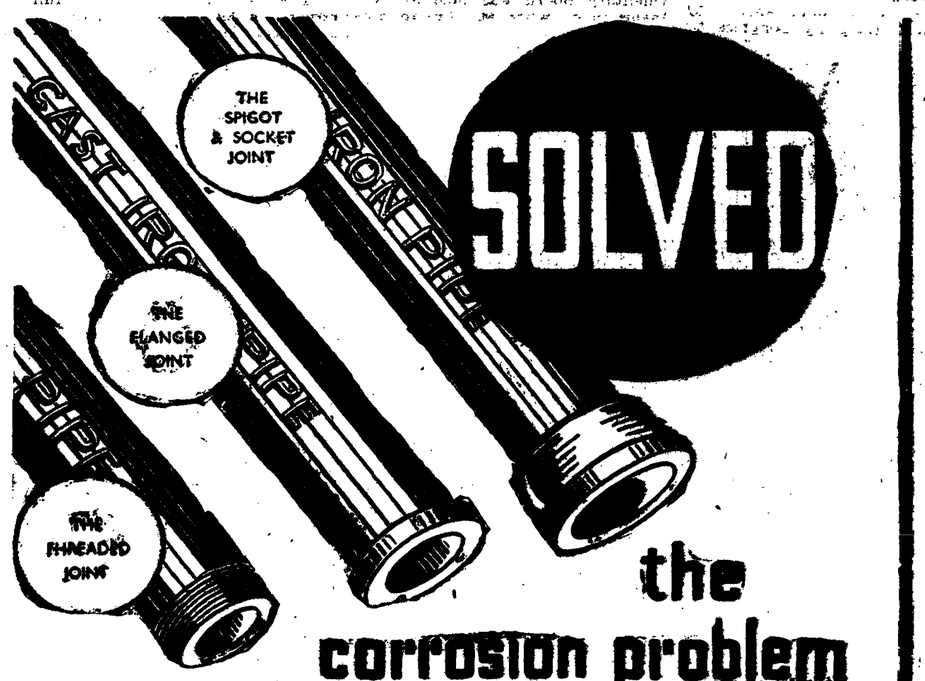
Indians are being forced to vacate their shops and hand over these to the Italian merchants and only a few days are allowed for this Mr. Hassanaly Tyebalii had to do so in 4 days.

The big Indian merchants and specially Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali & Co. and Nathoo Mooljl have vast business interests in Ethiopia of many years and I do not think the Italians will respect Indian rights.

(Continued from column 3.)

the Government. This alone is sufficient to account for the present wave of prosperity on German farms. But though Government control of prices spells security for the farmer, it is unpopular with the dwellers in the towns. The price of meat has recently risen so high as to be prohibitive to the workers. One interpretation of the present meat situation in the great towns seems to be that the Government is deliberately hoarding the case of need.

So far Nazi agricultural policy has met with success. Prosperity has been created from an agricultural world that was on the verge of bankruptcy.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Dedicated to the woman with exotic tastes and a mysterious personality. Exoitingly modern—alluringly new! The most exquisite offering to beauty. Presented in a delicate crystal flacon enshrined in a casket of lasting attraction.
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SAHARA

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

matic career, by incurring the grave disapproval of the British Government over the Pact. By doing so, he effectively destroyed any chance of a successful conclusion to the policy of driving a wedge between Britain and France on which Germany has spent three years of intense diplomatic activity—and millions of pounds. For Britain views the Pact as a most disturbing element in an already disturbed international situation. British foreign policy has been to prevent at all costs a line-up of Fascist and anti-Fascist States. The new agreement cuts right across this policy. It is pointed out that not only will Britain not take part in the Pact, but she would also strongly disapprove of other countries doing so in response to the invitation it contains. That the effect of the pact on Anglo-German relations would be disastrous must have been realised by the astute diplomat Baron Von Neurath. And although he is Foreign Minister, it must be remembered that the Pact was signed not by him but by Herr Von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador in London, who flew to Berlin in a private 'plane for the purpose.

New Locarno Impossible

At the same time, the anti-Communist Pact, which, it should be stated, bears a superficial resemblance to the Franco-Soviet Pact gives an impression that it can only operate against the interests of the two countries which have concluded it. The Pact makes it clear that Germany's determination to split Europe into opposite bloc has at last assumed a concrete and well-defined form, but its only result can be, so far as Britain is concerned, to consolidate the democratic and anti-Fascist countries in their hitherto inarticulate resistance to aggression. Of course, the half-hearted policy of Britain over the Spanish civil war has given rise to a German belief that Britain might be lured away from its negative European attitude and induced to commit itself to backing up German aims in the East, or, at least, to refrain from expressing disapproval of those aims. A well-informed correspondent asserts that the German Government is peculiarly misinformed about British sentiment that Berlin had every hope that Britain might be induced to give at any rate a qualified approval to the Japanese Pact. However, on Friday it knew better. What has in fact happened is that Germany has now permanently slammed the door on an understanding with Britain and has achieved precisely one object she was anxious to avoid—she has accelerated the speed at which Britain was drifting into the inevitable anti-Fascist camp; and has made a new Locarno impossible.

A Secret Protocol

Though the signatory Powers to the Pact declare that there are no military clauses in the Pact it is learnt that a secret protocol is annexed to the Pact. It settles the question of the islands in the Pacific, and of the division of spheres of economic interest in the Dutch East Indies. Germany surrenders her claims to the Marianas Caroline and Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean, which she held before the war, and which at the peace were given to Japan under a mandate from the League. The recognition of Japanese sovereignty over the Pacific Islands is understood to be expressed in the following manner: Germany has no claim to any islands in the Pacific to the North-East of a line drawn through the seas of Java, Sunda, Banda and Arafura. These stretches of sea divide the Dutch Islands of Sumatra, Java and Timor from Dutch Borneo and Celebes, beyond which are the Philippine Islands. The same line is to mark the division of spheres of economic interest which Germany and Japan intend to exploit in the Dutch East Indies. Dutch Borneo and Celebes are recognised as a Japanese sphere of economic interest, while Sumatra and Java are a German sphere. German economic penetration in the East Indies is following a detailed plan established in Berlin by Dr. Schacht. Its object is the control of essential raw materials which the Germans otherwise must obtain through British and American sources. The system of the 'Open Door', which the Dutch apply in their Indian possessions, gives free scope to foreign penetration. German capital has created in Amsterdam under Dutch law a number of companies for dealing in the produce of the East Indies and establishing in the islands German-owned plantations. The Schacht plan goes further, and foresees the creation in Sumatra and Java of centres of German colonization. A special section at Nazi headquarters attends to the propagation of Nazi ideas among the Dutch population, so as to prepare it to accept at some favourable future date German domination.

A Check

Having failed to compel Britain to join the Pact, Hitler has failed to draw in the two countries that he had been confident of winning over. His Field-Marshal Von Blomberg has been forced to tear up the secret military plans for expansion in Eastern Europe that Hitler and his Field-Marshal, together with other army men, had spent more than three years in preparing. The two foreign ministers, meeting in Warsaw, destroyed the Nazi General's work. They were Col. Beck, of Poland, and M. Antonescu, of Rumania. The statesmen decided that their Governments would not allow the passage of troops over any part of their territory in event of a war between Germany and Russia. It was also decided that neither Poland nor Rumania would join in the Berlin-Tokio 'anti-Communist Pact'. Both nations share the British view that the pact is a menace to Europe's peace. It should not be forgotten that Hitler contemplated the capture of the Ukraine, which depended on the unhindered passage of the German armies, (1) through Poland, or (2) through Czechoslovakia and Rumania. These were the routes advocated by the German strategists, for they would bring the invaders straight into the territory they desired. The only plan now left to the Nazis is an invitation via Baltic Sea. Troops would have to be sent by sea to East Prussia and marched through Lithuania and Latvia into Russian territory, towards Leningrad and Moscow. This is the area which can most easily be defended by the Soviet, and which even the war-minded German generals would hesitate to invade.

However, the Nazis and the Japanese are trying desperately to overcome the bad reception which their anti-Soviet Treaty has met. Now the big pretence is being made that the Treaty is not against Soviet Russia at all, but against Communism. But the Japanese semi-official paper, the "Nitchi Nitchi Shimbun" lets half the cat out of the bag. It declares that the Treaty will form an "encircling influence round the U.S.S.R. and that Japan will be relieved of the pressure of the Soviet's Eastern Army because of Germany's pressure on the West. 'That means', says the paper, 'a strong Japanese policy towards the Soviet'. That, however, is only half the cat, the other half being the secret treaty which obligingly parcels up the Eastern part of the world. Any how, British and Dutch statesmen are of the opinion that their spheres of influence in China, and Dutch East Indies have also been parcelled out. Hence the storm of anger.

The King And The Cabinet

During the week, the 'Times' rapped the "Daily Mail" on the knuckles. The latter had a leading article the previous day titled "The King Edward Touch", which contrasted the King's interest and words in South Wales with the "consecrated and lengthy procedure" of Whitehall. It said: The King has called for action. He will want to review the Government's plans and to be kept posted of their progress. . . King Edward's latest contribution to democratic government has been to give it a human aspect and a sharp, sudden access of drive. . ." The "Times" pointed out that this kind of comment is constitutionally dangerous and would threaten, if continued to embroil the Throne in politics. "The King's constitutional position is above and apart from party politics" it added, "and those who cherish the institution of the Monarchy will always strive to keep it so." However, there is considerably more than immediately meets the eye in the curiously, almost threateningly, worded leading article on the subject of the King which appeared in the "Times", followed by the expulsion of a similar charge in the "Daily Telegraph" the next day, and by some further observations on the same subject—though hung on another peg—in another issue of the "Times".

People close to the situation in and around the Palace were startled and even alarmed by the appearance and the tone of the articles in question which in some well-informed quarters are taken as a menacing barometer of the lengths to which the "Old Guard" is prepared to go in its intransigeant last-ditch fight. The "Times" and the "Telegraph" articles were devoted to the subject of the favourable publicity which the King's visit to South Wales received in certain quarters, and to the fact that at least one newspaper drew a sharp contrast between the attitude and energy of the King, and the inaction of the Cabinet. Both newspapers in their fervent defence of the Cabinet went so far as actually to speak of a threat to the position of the monarchy itself. Both implied that such a threat must arise if ever and whenever a difference between the view of the King and the Cabinet exists, and comes to light, unless partisans of the King's opinion are content to remain perfectly silent and pretend agreement with the Cabinet. The threat was clear enough, and given the special circumstances of the moment, and the profound differences of view existing on certain other and more intimate matters, the unusual behaviour of these two newspapers could not but be regarded as a move in a campaign which has implications and objectives far beyond the immediate matter under discussion. It is, indeed, the first occasion on which the muttered and whispered threats of "the Old Guard" as to what they would be prepared to do "in certain eventualities" have begun to reach the printed pages. It must be added that the outriders of the Old Guard, the "gossip brigade", were busy at the same time spreading the inevitable story that one of the King's intimate friends was seen lunching at the Savoy Hotel with one of the owners of the newspaper which published the "contrast" article, just before the article was published, the sly implication, of course, being that it was she who "engineered" the publicity as a move in a controversy with the Cabinet. It has to be stated that the atmosphere around the whole controversy has become definitely more thundery over the week-end.

NAGPUR CRICKET SURPRISE

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 5.

Over 15,000 persons were present to-day to witness the finals in the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket match which commenced at 10-30. this morning.

Parsis in their first venture were all out for 126 runs, Pocha scoring highest number of runs.

Hindus met with disaster in the first innings being all knocked out for a paltry score of 47 runs Patel working havoc with the leather.

To-day was the day of surprises as Parsis were all trounched in their second venture for 33 runs.

At the close of the day's play Hindus had lost one wicket in their second innings for seven runs.

MUNSHI SEES GANDHIJI

WARDHA, Dec. 5.

Mr. Kanyalal Munshi, who is Secretary, Bhartiya Sahitya Parishad, and vice-President, Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, came here to-day to discuss with Gandhiji, who is President of the above two bodies, how to give effect to several resolutions of the annual session.

As a result of the conversations, the Central Committee, of the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad will meet at Bombay some time during the next fortnight.—A.P.

ACTIVITIES OF AHMEDABAD S. P. C. A.

The annual report for the year 1935-36 of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Ahmedabad, shows a record of steady progress. In the year under report, 1899 cases of cruelty, against 739 in the last, year were detected and prosecutions launched against 1963 persons perpetrating cruelty. There was not a single case of discharge or acquittal at Ahmedabad during the year under report, showing how carefully the work was done by the staff. In addition to the old branches four new branches were opened during the year. Much propaganda work was undertaken by the institution of a mercy week, a rally of the band of mercy etc.

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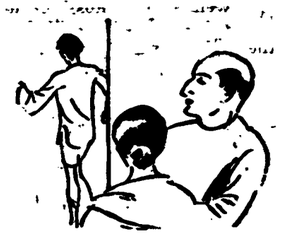
HOW a sickly boy WON THE ADMIRATION OF ALL



MOTHER:- I do wish our son could enjoy the pleasures of life.

FATHER:- He is physically adapted, but his constitution could not stand the strain

A Doctor advises

DOCTOR:- Your son would thrive on Brand's Chicken Essence, it is good for such as he who cannot stomach heavy meals.

MOTHER:- I will try some, for if, as you say, this Essence contains the nutriment from a number of healthy chickens, it should soon strengthen him.

A swimming enthusiast

FATHER:- You are a wonder, my dear, just look at him now, both physically and constitutionally healthy and strong.

MOTHER:- We owe it all to Brands.

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(Untouched by hand - contains no preservatives)
to be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

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RESTORES LOST VITALITY

B.R.K. 12.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Instruction In Hygiene

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The study of elementary principles of hygiene is made compulsory in the primary schools of the advanced western countries. But in India where such education is necessary, little or no attention is paid to this most important subject. As a matter of fact hygiene is more important than either history or geography. First of all one must know how to keep one's body in a fit condition. To raise the standard of the health of Indian children Her Excellency Lady Brabourne, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and many other educationists have from time to time emphasized the importance of its introduction in primary schools.

It is really regrettable that not only children but many teachers also are ignorant of the fundamental principles of hygiene. Instruction in hygiene must be given to children as early as possible. And it is desirable that it should be given to them when they are in primary schools. Will the Municipalities and educational bodies all over India pay heed to this and make instruction in hygiene in primary schools compulsory as it is in advanced Western countries?—Yours, etc.,

K. G. DEVASTHALI.

Bombay, December 6.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The King's Marriage

C. V. PARDESI writes that it is the duty of every Indian to support His Majesty in regard to his contemplated marriage with Mrs. Simpson.

Matriculates And Law

D. V. JAVLE says that it would be inadvisable to debar Matriculates from appearing for the Advocates' Examination, as the Bombay Legal Education Inquiry Committee is understood to have recommended. The correspondent adds that it will be a great hardship to poor students to be compelled to join an Arts College first, in order to qualify for the Law Examination.

Hindu Team

M. V. BAVADEKAR supports the claim of Lalsingh for the inclusion in the Quadrangular Hindu Team.

Mars' Bereavement

MAN-IN-THE-STREET referring to the death of Sir Basil Zaharoff observes that 'To-day when the world is on the verge of another Great War, it is difficult to sympathise with Mars in his bereavement.

Muslim League And Its Candidates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall thank you to please publish the following in your tomorrow's issue:—

As to-day was the day of the meeting of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency, I am sure that both the League and its worthy president, Mr. Jinnah, must not have failed to make necessary attempts to give the voters such candidates as may be approved of. Although one can [illegible] importance [illegible] there [illegible] in the formation of a body such as the Muslim League, where the Muslims of all schools of thoughts are expected to be united, provided it is conducted in a manner (in substance and not in words) that is greatly needed. First of all, it should be free of all party feelings, underhand dealings and personal differences. Secondly, the members of the League should not overlook the fact that they are public servants and, therefore, it is most essential that the League's fundamental policy ought to be to respect public wishes and to carry on its work in accordance with public sentiments and desire leaving apart fear or favour. Unless every possible care is taken to maintain such principles, which are undoubtedly the foundation of its future progress, the League will never be able to enjoy the confidence of the masses and without which, I am sure and the League's members will also agree with me, no useful purpose of the League or by the League will at all be served. Hence, in order to attain its goal, I am of opinion that the League should not miss the present opportunity by ignoring the public wishes. However, if they do so, it would mean that they are offering an open challenge to the voters. However, in order to avoid such a situation, it is advisable to find out means and ways whereby the League will secure sympathy and also that the work is done amicably. Therefore, although it is late, I appeal to Mr. Jinnah (the moving spirit of the League) who as I presume may have already taken necessary precautions of not ignoring to influence the League to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity of strengthening the League by meeting with popular wishes, which if respected will leave no reason to them of dissociating themselves with its activities.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM ABBAS SHAIKH RASOOL

Bandra, December 6.

Cinema-Goer's Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you could allow me a little space in your paper to draw the attention of both the "Motion Picture Society" which claims to strive hard to popularise Indian Pictures and also the management of picture houses presenting Indian pictures.

Either due to the growing "Swadeshi" spirit or to the better direction and production of Indian pictures they have of late been fairly popular. As a result most of the Picture Houses like the Wellington, Roxy, Carlton, etc. showing English pictures are now presenting exclusively Indian pictures. They are also drawing record crowds and each theatre tries to create a new record in keeping the same picture.

But is there any improvement in the management of these theatres? There is absolutely no comparison between these theatres and those showing English pictures, excepting that both sell tickets.

If one wants to see a picture one must either engage the services of a mighty Pathan or a Rampuri Bhayya to buy tickets for him. There is absolutely no arrangement to reserve tickets in advance. Look at the theatres like Pathe, Capitol or Empire or any theatre showing English Pictures. You can even book your seats week ahead so that you can be sure that you and your family could see a picture on any particular day. But not so with these. When the Opera House was showing English pictures seats even upto 9 annas were allowed to be booked in advance, but now it is not possible. Why should it be so? After all no one seat is allowed to be occupied by two. Why not then do they give these facilities to their patrons to book their seats in advance? I only hope that they do not feel that larger the crowd scrambling and fighting for tickets near the theatre better publicity they get. It is so disgusting to go all along from suburbs with your family in the hope of seeing a picture simply to return home without getting a seat.

It is high time that the Motion Picture Society insists on the management of various Indian Picture Houses to afford the same facilities as those obtain in English Picture Houses. This should surely popularise the Indian picture houses more and more.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. GOKARN.

Journalism And Journalists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is not a single cause on earth—political, social, economic or humanitarian—which does not owe a deep debt of gratitude to journalism and journalists. But as often happens in this world of ours the cause of those who interest themselves in other people's problems goes unheeded and he would not be far wrong who says that that is exactly the fate of journalists—more or less all the world over but particularly in India. Year in and year out, in weak health and strong, in times depressed or cheerful the working journalist contributes his mite towards providing information, enlightenment and amusement to the general public. But when it comes to considering his own welfare, who is there so poor as to bother about it? Not only is the journalist not treated as a public servant—as he surely ought to be—and not only is he not assured even tolerably decent conditions of life and living but he is even not vouchsafed stability of service, provision against accident, old-age or any other mishap of life to which he, as a human being, is subject like any other mortal man on earth. This is, indeed, a sorry state of affairs and unless consistent, persistent, day-to-day public service such as a conscientious journalist renders from day to day and which only he can render were to be penalised, it cannot be ended a day too soon.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY.

TWO KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Mishap Overtakes Mill Cleaning Labourers

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two labourers were crushed to death from a 50-foot high scaffolding on which they stood, as they cleaned an over-head tank, in the Wallace Flour Mills, Mazagaon on Sunday morning.

It appears three labourers were engaged in cleaning the tank, when they lost their balance and all the three fell down to the ground.

Two of them, Baboo Waman and Bhikoo Dara, died on the spot, and the third, Tulsiram Janku, sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Inquest on the two dead bodies will be held to-day (Monday).

Vocal Music And 'Nritya'

A programme of vocal music and nritya was given by Bai Menakabai of Belgaum at the National Academy of Music at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road on Sunday at 4 p.m.

Dr. Dhurandhar, the President, who spoke on the occasion recounted the work of the Academy.

STEADY TONE IN COTTON AND WHEAT

Karachi Market Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, CITY, December 5.

To-day's closing quotations of Cotton (Sind) are:—January 19-1-3; March 19; Punjab January 17-12; March 17-2-6; American January 23-4-3; March 23-4-3. The tone of the market is quiet but steady; Wheat January 30-3-6; March 30-13; July 23-4; December 30. The tone of the market is quiet but steady; Toria February 37-5-6; March 38-1-9; December 38-12; Gram January 21-12-6; July 21-12; December 21-9-6 and Cotton Seeds January 16-13-6; March 17-0-9.

HELP TO POOR STUDENTS

Progress Of G. S. B. Scholarship League

The annual general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, Bombay, was held on 29th ult. in the Forbes Gujarathi Hall under the presidentship of Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S.

Rao Saheb N. P. Wagle was congratulated by the President, on behalf of the League, on his promotion to the post of Superintendent of Police, Bombay, only a few days back.

The annual report of the League which was unanimously adopted, showed in all 239 members on its rolls. The League has given so far help to about 300 students, to the aggregate amount of Rs. 20,000. 96 students have been awarded scholarships, aggregating Rs. 2,450, during the current year. The Reserve Fund at the end of May 1936 amounted to Rs. 29,000.

Dr. A. V. Baliga was elected as the President for the next year. Dr. U. A. Rao, Mr. A. S. Telang, and Mr. Venkatdas Narayan Shanbhag were newly elected members of the Managing Committee.

The general body then appointed a silver jubilee committee of 13 persons, with powers to co-opt 2 more, in connection with the coming Silver Jubilee celebrations.

The president in his speech stressed the necessity of increasing the membership to at least 2,000 and the Reserves by not less than Rs. 20,000 during the Silver Jubilee year. He hoped that the management and the Silver Jubilee Committee would succeed in recovering a greater portion of the amount due from past scholars by way of refund of help.

Mr. S. V. Palekar then made a feeling speech, in which he first appreciated the working of the League, and particularly the courteous treatment accorded to the members of his section. He said that it was the wisest step on the part of the Management, to have admitted the members of this section in the inner working of the League. This step, he hoped, would prove to be the beginning of efforts to bring about unity in the two branches which, though really one, were actually working quite apart. It was his belief that the unity between the two branches would not be long delayed.

After a group-photo, and light refreshments, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair, the various institutions, newspapers etc., that have been of help to the League, during the year.

AEROPLANES AT WORK

Operations On The Frontier

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

A communique issued by Govment says:—

On the morning of December 5, our troops moved south-wards from Miranl to the Camp south of Toohi River. They met with no opposition. During the day, aircraft engaged and dispersed a small party of hostiles near Katira River. Work on the new road is proceeding. Night of the 5th and 6th was quiet. There was no sniping.—A.P.

TEMPLE CAR COMPLETELY GUTTED?

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The Temple Car (chariot) belonging to Kacheleswarar Temple in George Town, was almost completely gutted, as a result of a fire which broke out shortly afternoon to-day.

The cause of the fire is not known.—A.P.

MR. ANDREWS SEES MAHATMA

Carl Heath Studying Indian Situation

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived last night from Calcutta. He saw Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday morning, and reported to him concerning the detenus. Mr. Andrews leaves Wardha for Bombay, probably on Wednesday. He will broadcast there on Friday evening, at 9-30 on "Educational Ideals" in Australia and India.

Mr. Andrews leaves for England on December 12, by Mail Steamer "Naldera."

Mr. Carl Heath of the Society of Friends and President of the Indian Conciliation Group in London, arrived here to see Mahatma Gandhi. He has come to meet the people and the political and social workers belonging to different parties and see and study the real situation in India for himself.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

SANITATION BY THE HYPODERMIC NEEDLE

Disinfecting the Wallpaper of a Room Occupied by a Patient Suffering from a Contagious Disease. A Huge Hypodermic Needle, Attached to a Glass Vessel Filled with Disinfectant, Is Inserted into the Paper Which Is "Inoculated" with Germ-Killing Fluid. Below: A Close-Up View of the Atomizer Device Used in Connection with the Hypodermic Disinfecting Needle.

How Disease Germs Are Destroyed By an Amazingly Easy and Simple Method of Disinfection

ONE of the most annoying experiences which home-owners and dwellers in apartment houses can have, is that of having their places of residence disinfected, particularly after some member of the family has had a contagious disease. The sanitation squad of the local department of health makes a thorough job of routing the germs that may have been left by the patient. This work is thorough in more than one way, as many a housewife can testify. In many instances it is necessary to burn rugs, drapes, curtains, clothing, towels and other furnishings which were used by the patient or which were in the sickroom.

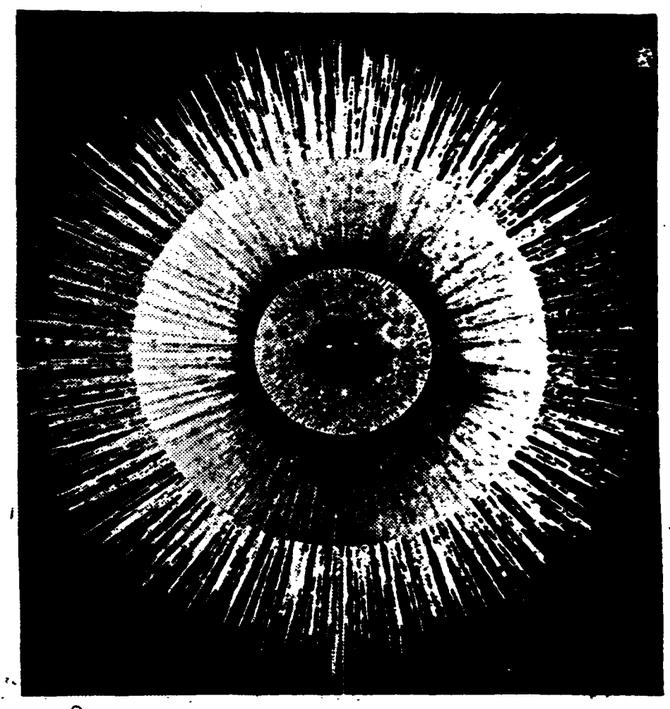
In the slum sections of large cities there has been a minimum of disinfecting due to ignorance of modern methods of disease prevention. Sanitation, however, as a result of the publicity given it by educational sources, today is fast cleaning up these districts in cities all over the world and bringing healthful living conditions.

A new method of sanitation, which was recently developed in France, is being hailed by health authorities as one of the greatest aids of sanitation. It is the invention of Doctor Rissler of the National Laboratory for Scientific Research in Paris. This method makes it possible easily and quickly to disinfect everything in the house.

Already several different methods have been devised by which this new process of Doctor Rissler is used.

One of the easiest, simplest and most effective of these methods is the hypodermic needle process. A liquid disinfectant is poured into a flask to which a tube is attached. To the other end of the tube is fastened a hook-shaped needle, which is really a huge hypodermic needle designed for injecting the disinfectant into household furnishings of all kinds. It is even possible successfully to disinfect even hardwood floors by the hypodermic needle method. This is done by inoculating the crevices between the boards with the germ-killing liquid. In case of a painting where the needle would leave a hole, the tube is detached and the flask is used as an atomizer in spraying the disinfectant over the canvas.

Living Jewels of the Sea



The "Radialarian," One of a Species of Protozoa, a Single-Celled Sea Creature Smaller Than a Grain of Sand. It Presents the Appearance of a Sunburst.

CAN you guess what this is? It has the appearance of a fried egg surrounded by icicles, but it is far from that.

This striking photograph is a picture of an animal that floats about in tropical seas, one of a species of protozoa, minute single cell animals smaller in size than a tiny grain of sand.

When viewed under the microscope, the protozoa are seen in all their glory, greatly resembling gorgeous jewels. These animals have the property of extracting silicon from the seawater and this accounts for their glass-like appearance which greatly adds to their beauty.

What Makes a "Cry-Baby"

THE "cry-baby" is the result of the teaching it receives from its parents, according to a specialist in the training of children.

"When a child cries a great deal," says this authority, "it is because his parents have taught him to do so. Many parents will protest against that assertion. How can it be so?

"Every time he cries he is picked picked up and fussed over. The baby learns to like being fussed over. He learns that the way to be fussed over is to cry, and therefore he constantly cries. His parents have taught him to be a 'cry-baby.'

"If the mother sees that the baby is not hungry and that he is warm and dry, that his clothes are not uncomfortable, and that no pins are hurting him, then she can be sure that there is no reason why he should cry. She can see that he is comfortable, and leave him alone. He will then learn that he gains nothing by crying.

"If, on the other hand, he is picked up, talked to and played with for a little while when he is not crying, he will learn not to cry, but to lie and wait until his mother is free to attend to him. But the moment a child learns that he can get what he wants by making a fuss and a noise, the mother's peace is gone forever. When she has once taught him to cry for things, she has allowed the child to form habits which will weaken and injure him and make him a nuisance to everybody. He will grow into a petulant, cantankerous, bad-tempered and disagreeable man, because he formed bad habits as an infant.

"Children will do anything to gain attention. They would rather be hurt than ignored. And since attention is the greatest prize we can bestow, parents should give it when the children have behaved well."

Weighing Stars

STARS are now weighed by a new type of telescope which is called a "twin-photometric" telescope, and is designed solely to determine the stellar magnitude (or standard of brightness) of each star, and from this to find out its weight.

Stars vary enormously in size, some being only a tenth that of the sun, and others being twenty, fifty and a hundred times as large, their actual weight or mass falls between the limits of a quarter and ten times that of the sun.

The various types of stars are of different color, the largest and most diffuse being red, the smaller and more condensed being white-hot or blue—the different sizes of stars running through the whole color spectrum.

A blue star gives a bigger image on a photographic plate than does a red star, yet the latter may actually be the larger in size. The two lenses of the new telescope being sensitive to colors, correct this and consequently the plate shows the stars in their true magnitude. A comparatively simple calculation then gives the actual weight, or mass, of the star.

More Light With Less Current

A NEW 85-watt mercury lamp which, it is claimed, produces as much light as a 200-watt incandescent lamp and brings mankind closer to the day when the higher levels of illumination so necessary to good seeing conditions will be possible without any increase in the consumption of electricity. Taken from

The New 85-Watt Mercury Lamp Which, It Is Claimed, Produces as Much Light as the Conventional Incandescent Bulb of 200 Watts. The Light-Giving Element Is a Bulb of Fused Quartz the Size of a Peanut.

the fundamental designs of a lamp invented in Holland, the new mercury light is being adapted to service conditions in the United States by American engineers who are now seeking applications where its characteristics can be utilized to best advantage.

Probably the more immediate uses of the 85-watt mercury lamp will be realized in the industrial field where it rounds out the line of 250 and 400-watt mercury lamps already in use for the illumination of factory interiors. Because of their high efficiency, mercury lamps are particularly valuable for the illumination of large industrial areas where smoky or dusty conditions make it costly to get proper lighting by the usual methods.

Since the light of this lamp is stronger in blue and green rays than the light of the conventional incandescent lamp, it may find many applications in the photographic field. Other uses may develop for street lighting, television, and for projection work.

The light-giving element of the new 85-watt lamp consists of a peanut size bulb of fused quartz in which an electrical discharge is sent through the mercury vapor to form an arc. Such high temperatures are developed by this arc that the small quartz bulb is surrounded by a larger tubular bulb of glass which serves as an insulator to retain the heat necessary to high efficiency.

Surf as a Cause of Earthquakes

EARTHQUAKES come only occasionally, but there is another kind of earth vibration, much smaller than earthquakes and too small to be felt without the aid of scientific instruments, which keeps the entire continent and the other continents in a constant quiver for days on end. These tiny microscopic waves, called microseisms, move little more than a ten-thousandth of an inch and they do no harm to anybody or anything. But they intrigue scientists tremendously, because they are a puzzle—no scientist is yet sure what causes them.

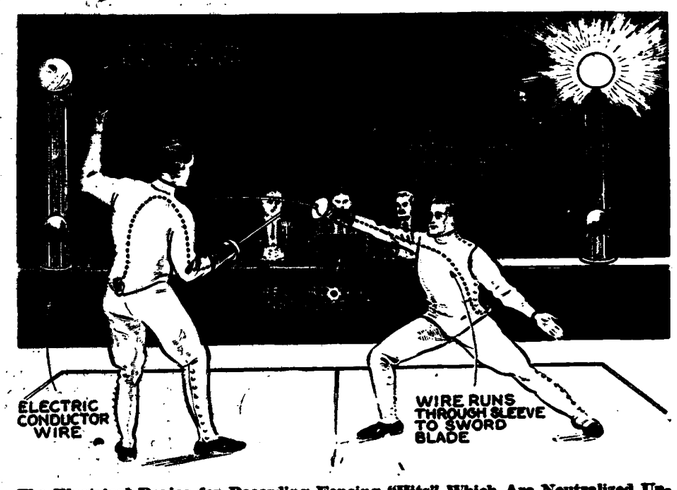
The noted earthquake priest, Rev. Joseph Lynch, S. J., Director of the Seismic Observatory, Fordham University, writing in Scientific American, explains these mysterious tremblings. They cause the ground to shake less than a ten-thousandth of an inch every few seconds.

Scientists have three theories to account for these tiny earthquakes. One explanation is that they are caused by the beating of the surf against rocky coasts. A second is that the waves in mid-ocean impart a vibratory motion to the ocean bed, and this, in turn, imparts it to the entire continent. A third explanation is that they are vibrations caused directly in the continent by changes of the atmospheric pressure on it.

A Recorder for the Fencer

A "HIT" in fencing, according to the international rules, is neutralized in case the opponent is able to come back in a time not exceeding one-twentieth of a second. This rule often puts the referees at a disadvantage, since the human eye can hardly distinguish between single movements following in a time faster than one-eleventh of a second. This well-known limitation of the eye is utilized, for example, in the movie theater to make many pictures shown per second actually appear to the audience as but a single moving picture.

A small spring switch incorporated in the point of the foil and connected by two wires with an instrument which records time intervals of one one-hundredth of a second does the trick. In case the opponent hits back in one-eighteenth of a second he is out of luck. Only the first hit is reported. A lamp lights and a bell rings, indicating which of the fighters won a point. The new device has been used for the first time at the Olympic Games in Berlin.



The Electrical Device for Recording Fencing "Hits" Which Are Neutralized Unless the Opponent Is Able to Come Back Within One-Twentieth of a Second.

Brush and Comb for Cactus

WHEN the ancient Greeks wanted a name for those prickly plants that thrive in arid soil and grow in such odd and grotesque shapes they applied the word "cactus."

The cactus, which grows to many different heights, varying from a few inches to several feet, is a wonder plant of the vegetable kingdom. Many varieties, of which there are hundreds, produce most beautiful flowers of gorgeous colors. Others bear fruit, notably the prickly pear, and some are made into candy.

Many of the smaller varieties of the cactus are raised as house plants, affording a fine hobby for the amateur horticulturist.

There never has been found a more enthusiastic cactus-grower than Mr. Sidney Smith, who lives in Enfield, England, and is a member of the Royal Horticultural Society. Cacti are Mr. Smith's "pets" and the extreme care he bestows upon his prickly plants is a "caution," according to his friends. He not only gives his cacti the great care of any painstaking gardener, but he even does more than that. As shown in the accompanying illustration, Mr. Smith is giving one of his cacti a careful grooming. For this purpose of plant toilet he uses an ordinary comb and a tooth-brush to "slick" down the fine hairs of the plants, which is the secret of their well-groomed appearance.

Grooming with an Ordinary Comb and a Toothbrush the Fine Hairs of a Variety of the Cactus Grown as a House Plant.

The general construction of the cactus is that of a woody skeleton which is thickly overlaid with heavy masses of cellular tissue to form the stems.

Bombay's Background, A Great Asset For Civic Life

Mayor Sets Task For City Students: Suggests Organisation Of 'Kutchra Removal Brigade'

Taken as a whole, the civic life of Bombay had much to teach to those who cared to learn about affairs civic. Bombay had slowly grown, from a cluster of islands, to the "Urbs Prima in Indis". Bombay had a fascinating geographical situation, what with its hills and picturesque sea shores. Though much had been done towards the proper development of civic life in Bombay, there was yet much more to be done and the students of Bombay, could contribute a great deal towards that development.

So said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay on Saturday evening in the course of a lecture on "Students and Citizenship" delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee, at the Blavatsky Lodge.

Referring to the health of the city, he pointed out the high death-rate which was 25 per 1,000, and added that the proper health conditions could be achieved more by the people themselves than by the Municipality

STUDENTS AND CIVIC LIFE

Mr. Mehta continuing said that he was not out to expound to the audience any civic doctrine and to explain how students could help in the civic development of Bombay. Bombay had a fascinating geographical situation. The speaker had seen several cities in certain parts of the world, and he felt that it was difficult to get a more picturesque background for a city than the one that Bombay had. Bombay had become one of the very prominent and beautiful cities, because of its background, because of the hills and seashores, its economic and political importance and its cosmopolitan outlook.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that to get a proper civic vision, one ought to be unbiased. He must be a citizen first and everything else afterwards. Then alone could one realise the importance of proper civic life. If one were to start the study of Bombay civic life on that basis, the speaker felt confident that the future development of the city would be very easy. He referred to water supply in the city, which was one of the many responsibilities of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It had to supply clear and pure water to all its citizens, irrespective of the communities they belonged to. Sixty years ago supply of water was one of the very great problems for Bombay. People used to die of cholera and fever for want of good, pure water. Some of the beautiful places in the city to-day were a disgrace some forty years ago.

HOUSING PROBLEM

The most important problem of which a regular and interesting study could be made of in the city was the housing problem. There were 81 per cent of the city's population living in one-room tenement in the North of the city. While looking at the Queen's Road and the Malabar Hill one should not forget the conditions in the North of the city, its lanes and bye-lanes. One of the Committees of the Students' Conference could engage itself in the study of this problem. To make a study of the Housing condition all over the city was a formidable task. The Mayor suggested that a group of students should make a study of about 100 houses in the North and after careful study issue a statement of their findings. By that the students would have accomplished something which the City's fathers and mothers would never accomplish.

MILK SUPPLY

He then referred to milk and ghee supply in the city. For the last forty years the Bombay Municipal Corporation were toiling to see that its citizens got pure milk and ghee supply. They were anxious to prevent impure things getting within the city's limits but have not been able to completely gain their objective. The speaker said that only the other day an old woman came to his house (the Mayor's house) to sell ghee which she said was really pure. He bought ghee from her and when he got samples of it tested by the chemical analyser it was found that 90 per cent of it was not ghee at all. If the Mayor got such stuff what about the others?

HEALTH CONDITIONS

The speaker then referred to the health conditions in the city and the irresponsibility of the people, who though they cared for cleanliness never paid any attention to neighbourliness. He agreed that the people of Bombay were comparatively cleaner than many of those in the Western countries. While looking to their cleanliness, they forgot they were in a city and threw the filth and dust on to the road and thus made the roads look very unclean. The death-rate in Bombay was 25 per thousand per year, while normally it ought to be only 12. Proper healthy conditions in the city could be achieved more by the people themselves than by the municipality. Excepting for about 10 per cent of the people of Bombay, everyone seemed to have absolutely no idea of their obligation towards their fellow-citizens. The Mayor suggested that the students should organise a "Kutchra Removal Brigade" and if they worked in batches of twelve and cleaned allotted localities once a week, they would have created the greatest effect and things would automatically get improved.

FOR NON-COMMUNAL RELIEF

In conclusion the speaker referred to the unfortunate situation prevailing in the city and said that people could find themselves safer in a jungle than in Bombay at present. He suggested that students should form non-communal Relief Committees on the basis of their being citizens of Bombay to give relief to the people, without any distinction of the community to which persons belonged.

The Secretary of the Conference Committee thanked the Mayor for the trouble he had taken and assured him that the Conference at Vile Parle would consider all the suggestions that the Mayor had made.

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Give Your Child His Chance of Leadership

BOMBAY QUIET ON SUNDAY

But Arrests Of Suspects Continue

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The situation in the city was quiet to-day and the usual police precautions were continued.

Several instances of breach of the Curfew Order and breach of the order prohibiting the carrying of knives, however, came to the notice of the police and the Pydhownie and the Princess Street Police arrested 37 persons on these offences.

Sgt. Beddow, of the Princess Street police, arrested last night, 11 persons, on such suspicion that they were connected with rioting in the city.

Five persons were arrested at Bhuleshwar last night, as they were found in possession of knives. One person was arrested this morning for the same offence, at Tambakanta.

The Pydhonie police arrested 16 persons on Saturday night for breach of the Curfew Order.

Six persons were arrested the same night by the Pydhonie police for carrying knives in contravention of the prohibition order.

CITY BAN EXTENDED

Communal Riot Echo

Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has extended the order for a period of fourteen days commencing from to-day (Monday), prohibiting the people from collecting or assembling in numbers, groups or bodies of more than five persons on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, bye-lane situated within the limits of the places (mentioned in the order).

CITY LORRY-CAR COLLISION

Cleaner Succumbs To Injuries In Hospital

A collision between a motor car and a motor lorry on the Worli Road on Saturday morning, resulted in the death of the cleaner of the lorry in the K. E. M. Hospital the same evening.

It appears that Mahadoo Krishna, the cleaner of the lorry T7743 was examining the rear right wheel of the lorry which was stationary on the road. The Motor Car T6729 collided with the lorry and Krishna was knocked down and rendered unconscious. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries in the evening.

The inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

MUSLIM RELIEF COMMITTEE

Sir Currimbhoy Deplores Split

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, writes:—

As the chairman of the Peace and Relief Committee, I feel it my duty to give expression to my feelings of extreme regret and disappointment at the report of the speech of Mr. Fatehmahomed Chinai at a meeting held in Halai Memon Mohalla on the 29th ultimo and reported in the Muslim paper, "Aouj", of the 1st instant. It is extremely deplorable that the speech has done scant courtesy to the work of the Peace and Relief Committee in a manner which should be characterized as being beyond the limits of fair criticism. It is well-known to the public that the promoters of the new Relief Committee, were also members of the Original Relief Committee under my presidentship, and were entitled to have their say in a proper and constitutional manner and induce the Committee to consider their suggestions for work. It is also known to the public that, far from doing so, a rival Committee has been created, the need for which could not be appreciated, either by me or by my colleagues who considered our Committee as a good instrument for the service of the Muslim interest, at this juncture. The public are also aware that my Committee have maintained the account in a clear and proper manner, and that is open for inspection for any member. A report of the activities of the Committee was also given in the papers for public information.

Under such circumstances, it is extremely painful to notice statements and references of the account appearing in the papers referred to, and I may also state that it is not true that the speaker had met Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha. On the other hand, it was my ambition in accepting the place of Chairman of the Peace and Relief Committee, to co-ordinate the efforts of the Muslims of the city and create one strong stream of help and relief for the benefit of the Muslims on this occasion. It is common knowledge that the spirit of rivalry and groundless criticism that we are witnessing at present, destroys the atmosphere for real relief and service. The sponsors of the new Relief Committee may be sincere in their desire for improving the conditions of the relief, but the public would have appreciated their purpose if they remained loyal to the Committee which they themselves helped to create in the beginning and introduced improvements in work by inducing the Committee to adopt their suggestions and advice. As it is such divisions invariably impair the strength of the cause as has been demonstrated on various occasions in public life.

Scarcity Condition In Bijapur Dt.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have declared, with effect from November 30, the existence of scarcity in the Indi and Sindgi talukas of the Bijapur district and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 177,000 for tagai, scarcity Rs. 177,000 for tagai, scarcity works, gratuitous relief and doles.

Dead Body Recovered From Well

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Sunday.

The dead body of one Rustomji Pestonji Umrigar was recovered from a well at Ghodbunder Road this morning.

It is believed the man committed suicide being unemployed for a long time.

MAHAKOSHAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

Nariman To Submit His Arbitration Report To Sardar

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 5.

With a view to holding an inquiry into the allegation made by the disappointed candidates against the nominees recommended by the Mahakoshal Provincial Parliamentary Board of Sounsar Chhindwara, Harda Seonimalwa, Burhanpur Harsud, Hashangabad and Murwara constituencies, Mr. K. F. Nariman Arbitrator appointed by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee arrived at Burhanpur yesterday and after recording the statements of the disputants and examining independent witnesses including Doctor Khare and Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedy, Presidents of the Mahakoshal and Central Provinces Parliamentary Boards 'in camera' left for Bombay. Mr. Nariman will submit his report before Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO NARIMAN.

At Burhanpur, Mr. Nariman was accorded a civic reception on behalf of the Burhanpur Municipality replying to which Mr. Nariman appealed to the voters to return real fighters of freedom who would fight for freedom in and outside the Legislature. Mr. Nariman stressed the necessity of discipline in and loyalty to Congress without which it would be difficult to carry on strenuous struggle for independence.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

those who are bringing medical relief to many parts where it is still scanty and inadequate.

All castes and creeds are represented on parade to-day.

SLEEMAN'S REPLY.

Col. Sleeman replying said that he did not see anywhere in his tour such a large array of 'service medals' as he saw there.

He specially complimented the work of the Parsi and Muslim Division which did yeomen service in the 'Riot areas.' He had a personal experience of the nature of the work when he visited Bombay in 1929 (riot period).

AMBULANCE DIVISIONS' RECEPTION TO COL. SLEEMAN

All Castes And Creeds Represented In Bombay Parade

"We who serve the order of St. John, know that the finest reward for our work, is that peace of mind, which can only be obtained when one is helping one's fellow men.

"For, with peace of mind, comes contentment of spirit, and with, that, happiness is attained.".

NO CASTE OR CREED.

"I am delighted to know that the Brigade here knows no distinction of caste and creed in its work, which fact has been amply proved by the magnificent humanitarian work so recently accomplished by your 'Divisions' in the riot areas, when all unfortunate victims received the same excellent treatment in your first aid centres, irrespective of differences of religions", said Col. James Sleeman, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, addressing the Bombay Corps of the Brigade, after an inspection held at the Elphinstone High School grounds, on Saturday evening.

VARIOUS DIVISIONS TAKE PART.

Nearly 400 members, consisting of the Parsi, Cosmopolitan, Hindu, Maharatta, Radiant Club, People's Union, Jewish and Women's Divisions partook in the inspection parade.

The Women's Division consisted of the Parsi and Muslim Nursing sections and was officered by Dr. Edul Behram. The Division is 75 strong, and the latter section of 15 (in purdan and veils) was headed by Mrs. and Miss Shuffi Tyebji.

On arrival, Col. Sleeman was received by Capt. H. S. Waters, the District Superintendent of the Brigade and a general salute was given. He then proceeded to inspect the Brigade, accompanied by Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. J. A. A. and the Assistant Commissioner of the Brigade, Dr. F. N. Kapadia, District Surgeon and Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Superintendent of the Parsi Division, who was in charge of the Parade.

READING OF ADDRESS.

Col. Sleeman shook hands with all the officers, (16 in number) and the members and officers of the Women's Division as he went along the lines.

After the inspection, the Colonel was introduced to the visitors.

Then the Corps formed into a hollow square and heard at ease the address to the Chief Commissioner, read by Mr. Wiles, Assistant Commissioner.

MR. WILES' ADDRESS.

Mr. Wiles, the Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Centre said:—

This is a great occasion. We have been honoured by occasional visits in the past by the Viceroy of India, and on one never to be forgotten occasion (in 1921) by H. R. H. the Grand Prior of the Order; and His Excellency our own Governor takes a continual interest in our work. The present visit of the Chief Commissioner is of particular interest because it is the first to be paid by the official working head of the Overseas Organisation. Col. Sleeman comes to us fresh from a tour from yet more distant parts of the Empire: and his presence here to-day enables us to realise what sometimes tends to be forgotten—that we are part of that great Army of Peace which throughout the Empire is giving its services voluntarily to help the sick and the suffering.

OLDEST IN INDIA.

So far as our record can be put on paper, Col. Sleeman knows all about us. He has now the opportunity to see us in the flesh. The St. John organisation in India is young in years. Our Parsi Division—the oldest in India—was formed in 1904. But I hope Sir that you will find that the ancient traditions of the Knights of the Order are being followed in the old spirit. We have on parade to-day only those divisions of the Bombay District that work in Bombay City. We have others in outlying cities of the Presidency, and we are taking steps, such as the opening of ambulance classes, which we hope will shortly increase the number and thus enable us to do our share in helping

(Continued in column 5.)

The perfect skin, flawless and smooth as silk, can be attained only if you use a pure soap. Pears—the Jewel of Soaps—is so pure that you can see through it. Pears gives a smooth fine lather which penetrates deeply, whilst its wonderful tonic action brings a rich natural bloom to your complexion.

Buy a cake to-day, and from to-day let your soap be Pears Soap.

[TO 248-292]

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Dec. 5.

P. & O. S N Co.'s S.S. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons Capt. J. B. Browning arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Varela of 1926 Reg tons Capt. A. Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Dec. 5.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons Capt. J. B. Browning sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Braunfels of 4852 Reg tons Capt. W. Reinharnt sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Humburg, and Bremen via Karachi, Basra, Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Co.'s S.S. Subadar of 3397 Reg. tons Capt. O. A. Oakshott sailed for Rangoon via Calicut and Coast Ports with local cargo.

James Finlay and Co.'s S.S. Halizones of 3137 Reg. tons, Capt A. MacIntyre sailed for Bhavnagar, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Marmagoa, Mangalore, Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The following steamers entered for loading on 5-12-36:

S.S. City of Dundee (F. F. C & Co.) for American Ports via Colombo. Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta

S.S. Elysia (Gr. Trdg. Co.) for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 5.

3 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 8-12, O. S. Kaisha.
4 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Kobe, 12-12 N. Y. Kaisha.
6 Brauenfels, 4852, Karachi, 5-12, L. Edwards Ltd.
9 Halizones, 3137, Bhavnagar 5-12 J Finlay and Co.
12 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 7-12, Grahams T. Co.
13 Tiradentes, 2913, Colombo, 5-12 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Nowshera, 4875, London, 9-12, M M and Co.
15 Tairea, 3756, Durban, 9-12, M. M. & Co.
16 City of Venice, 5492, Karachi, 9-12 K. Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora, 1870, P. Gulf, 9-12, M M and Co.
9 Subadar, 3397, Rangoon, 5-12, T. Morrison & Co.
10-11 Jalapalaka, 2630, Calcutta, 8-12, Scindia S. N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Indira 278 M'Coast 5-12 Malabar Steamship Co.
F Alavi, 2161, Jeddah, 9-12 T. Morrison and Co.
K Akbar, 2479, N F, N F, T. Morrison and Co.
Q Lalita, 283, N.F., N.F., Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 10-12, P & O S N Coy.
Rawalpindi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 17-12, P & O S N Coy.
Bangalore 5-12, M M and Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 12-12, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Ronald 14-12 James Finlay and Coy.
City of Perth 17-12, Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Corinth 11-12, Killick Nixon and Coy.
Elysia 8-12 Graham's Trading Coy.

FROM HULL.

City of Leicester 6-12 James Finlay & Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Barenfels, 17-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY.

Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Co.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Koshin Maru, 10-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Conte Rosso 11-12 Lloyd Triestino.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Anyo Maru, 30-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Mirzapore 6-12, P. & O S N Co.
Naldera 12-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Napies Maru 13-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalayamuna, 8-12, Scindia Steam Navg. Coy.
Gamaria 15-12 M. M. and Co.

FROM BASSEIN.

Goviken 9-12, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.
Jalapadma 9-12, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.

FROM JAVA PORTS.

Silverceder 6-12, Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA.

Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM RANGOON.

Gambada 12-12 M. M. & Co.

FROM BASRA.

Vasna 12-12 M. M. and Co.
Barala, 17-12, M. M. & Co.
Varsova 19-12 M M and Co.
Baroda 10-12 M.M. & Co.

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir, 7-12, Turner Morrison and Coy.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Dundee, 5-12, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Pres. Hayes 10-12-36 F. F. Campbell and Coy.
City of Auckland 16-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KARACHI

Gazana, 7-12, M. M. and Coy.
Nagpore 10-12 M. M. and Coy.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Naldera 12-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Strathnaver, 19-12 P and O S N Coy.
Nowshera, 9-12, M. M. and Co.
Ranchi, 26-12, P and O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG

Rotenfels 1-12 Lionel Edwards.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso, 11-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 18-12, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 7-12, Graham's Trading Coy.
City of Benares 7-12, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silverceder 11-12 Volkart Bros.
City of Dundee 8-12 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 20-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 11-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Bangalore 7-12 M. M. and Coy.
Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.
Shunko Maru 8-12 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura, 11-12, P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Hokushin Maru 14-12 O S Kaisha.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavia 9-12 Turner Morrison and Coy.

FOR BASRA.

Bamora 9-12 M. M. and Co.
Varela, 10-12, M. M. and Coy.

FOR KARACHI

Vita 5-12 M. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Tairea, 9-12, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Vita	4-12-36
„ Narkunda (boats)	4-12-36
„ Akbar	4-12-36
„ Netravati	4-12-36
„ Bamora	5-12-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, Dec. 5.

S.S. Nowshera for Hull:—1085 bundles teak wood S D D Gilder and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp raw M Nissim; 50 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

For London:—23 bales skins Mohamad Hasan and Co; 24 bales skins D Abraham and Sons; 1540 bags myrabollams J Moolchand & Co; 26 bales skins Ralli Bros; 24 drums fish manure H H Mohamad and Co.; 41 bales lamb skins Grindlay and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Glasgow:—102 bags gandhi drugs S M Rajgor & Co.

For Liverpool:—106 bales wool raw V Virchand; 40 bales wool M Nissim.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe| Osaka:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Shanko Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—175 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—228 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Brauenfels for Hamburg:—382 bags groundnut oil cakes Mantri and Co; 200 bales cotton waste oily B Karsondas and Co.

S.S. City of Dundee for Montreal:—13 bales rags Cox and King Agents.

For Boston:—2 cases cotton prints Cox and King Ltd.

For New York:—155 bales cotton rags C Manilal and Co; 334 bags gum B Jaffer and Co; 182 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste Co; 92 bundles sandal wood Ebrahimji and Co; 52 cases assafoetida M J H Lam and Co.

S.S. Leith Hill for Port Said for Orders:—30000 bags linseed The Oilseed Trading Co. Ltd.

S.S. Bangalore for Nagoya:—160 bags casin M M and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Dec. 5.

S.S. Mantai Maru, Agents O S Kaisha, from Kobe, Yokohama, Simidzu, Osaka, Nagoya:—326 casks tallow; 111 bags dried ginger; 330 coils copper wire; 93 cases auto parts; 363 cases cotton jean; 568 cases tiles; 50 bags broken tiles; 65 cases rayon yarn; 43015 cases paint; 65 cases toys; 154 cases artificial silk yarn; 25 bales cotton shirting; 106 packages tea; 39 cases clocks; 780 packages P. ware; 35 cases T. R. yarn; 50 cases slates; 665 cases cotton yarn; 118 cases bottles; 40 cases E'ware; 30 cases brass sheet; 100 bags starch; 110 cases cotton flannel; 40 kegs zini paint; 251 cases cotton shirting; 270 bags stone powder; 70 bales artificial silk yarn; 20 cases quarter tips; 183 cases brass circles; 100 drums calcium carbide; 25 sases lead powder; 632 cases cotton goods; 70 rolls iron wire; 500 bundles belting hoops; 3824 bundles iron hoops; 100 cases sulphur; 5 cases buttons; 200 cases glassware; 35 cases biscuits; 10 cases optical goods; 165 bales fents; 565 cases mixed goods; 89 cases confectionary; 65 cases mixed remnants; 150 bags sulphur powder; 50 packages refined sulphur; 50 cases refined camphor; 50 bales mats; 200 kegs lead powder; 265 cases glass bangles; 42 bales paper.

From Hongkong:—51 cases icing and castor sugar; 201 bundles matting; 20 rolls Chinaware; 40 cases dry batteries; 485 bags refined sugar.

From Shanghai:—256 bags green tea; 50 packages red dates; 93 bales green beans.

From Moji:—25 cases ammonia carbonate; 50 drums calcium carbide; 165 cases brass circles; 100 cases naphthaline balls; 250 bags sulphate of ammonia; 60 cases sheet glass; 99 cases window glass.

From Singapore:—35 cases rubber goods; 10 bags nutmegs; 85 bundles pineapples; 125 cases preserved pineapples; 230 bags betel nuts; 2028 bags sago flour; 729 bundles ratans; 40 bags damar batu; 248 pieces poona planks.

From Colombo:—2880 bags copra; 61 bundles gunnies; 100 bundles mattress fibres; 30 H|chests tea.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of November, 1936, was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	66,600
Steel Ingots	69,100
Finished Steel	53,900

EARNINGS OF TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of November 1936 and for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of Nov. 1935
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 3,23,361
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,02,438
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 6,90,282
	For the month of Nov. 1936.
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 3,10,676
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,41,279
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 5,09,851
	For fiscal year upto Nov 30, 1935.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 19,36,655
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 21,39,489
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 31,30,342
	For current fiscal year upto Nov. 30, 1936.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 17,28,662
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 21,77,653
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 27,52,604

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 5th day of December, 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 219
12-30	Rs. 220/4
2-30	Rs. 220/4
4-30	Rs. 219/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 220/8
Lowest	Rs. 219
Settlement Rate	Rs. 220

Shrimati Suvratadevi Ruiya, widow of the late Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the well-known Marwari merchant of Bombay, got herself weighed recently against gold, silver and grain, which were later donated to the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Orphanage).

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Receipts from 1st September 1936 to 3rd December 1936	278,872
Same period last year	325,239

Exports from 1st September 1936 to 3rd December 1936.—

	Season 1936-37	Season 1935-36
United Kingdom	5,155	6,964
Continent	59,045	64,760
China	2,000	5,300
Japan	204,331	178,165
Coast Ports	4,552	9,829
U. S. A.	81	485
	275,164	265,503

Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1936 to 3rd Dec. 1936	49,851
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1936 to 3rd Dec. 1936.	172,462
Same period last season	196,658
Estibated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers, and Mills on the 3rd Dec. 1936	554,709
Same period last season	391,295

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 26th Nov. 1936	445,995
Same time last year	301,209
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 19th Nov. 1936	203,802
Same period last Season	170,960

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight ended 30th November 1936:

LIABILITIES:

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	31,67,56,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,64,04,000
	39,69,60,000

ASSETS:

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities	5,58,73,000
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,69,75,000
Bills Discounted	1,22,44,000
Lands and Buildings	1,27,04,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,45,03,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	22,46,61,000
	39,69,60,000

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Easy But Teas Steady

CALCUTTA. Dec 5

Jutes ruled slightly easier and there was only limited turnover. Coals were easier and business was on a very limited scale. Teas kept fully steady. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/6

Banks: Reserve Bank 136/12

Cottons: Kesoram 4/2

Coals:—Bengal 307 small lot, New Beerbhoom 13/14, New Manbhoom 51, Seebpore 13/14 premium, Parasea 1/7, South Karanpura 6/10, Talcher 2/5.

Jutes: Alliance 267/8, small lot, Bally pref 142, Birla 20/7 cum div, Clive 6/6, Delta 374 small lots, Howrah 53/11, Kamarhatty 530, Lansdowne 168, Lansdowne pref 135, New Central 331 small lots, Anglo India 405, Barnagore 149, small lot, Dalhousie 330, India 357, National 24/4, Presidency 4/6

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 10, Consolidated Tin 7/8, Indian Copper 9/10, Frank Ross 6/4, Bengal Telephone ord 22/2 small lot, Indian Iron and Steel 17/2, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 198, Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 89, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 89, Marshalls 3/7, Concord of India Insurance 10 premium, Berares Coke 17/2, B. I. C. ord 3/13, Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/6 premium small lot, British Burma Petroleum 6, British Ceylon Corporation 7/8, Mysore paper 2/10 premium, Midnapore Zemindary 67, Batu Salangor 1.32 1/2 cts., ex div, Assam Saws 1/9, India General Navigation ord 111.

Sugars: Champaran 21, Carew and Co 18/8, Cawnpore 32/4, Ganga Sugar 13 ct cum div, Eastern Cachar 11, Gielle ord pref 12—A. P.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	87 15 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 15 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	103 0 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow. & Lt. Ord.	dol.18.0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	19 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 10 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	3 0 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	38 10 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	100 0 0
East Indian Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 4 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 2 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	107 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 13 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 3
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	2 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	96 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 11 3

INDORE MARKET

Indore, Dec 5

The following were the average quotations in the Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended December 5:—

SHARE MARKET

Indore Malwa	Rs. 42
Hukumchand Mills	Rs. 173
Kalyanmal Mills (ord)	Rs. 110
Kalyanmal Mills (pref)	Rs. 114
Bhandari Mills	Rs. 92
State Mills	Rs. 30
Hukumchand Jute Mills	Rs. 10
Binod Mills (Ujjain)	Rs. 124
Rajkumar Mills	Rs. 32
Hira Mills (Ujjain)	Rs. 550
Indore Co-operative Press Ltd.	Rs. 25
Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Rs. 25

BULLION MARKET

Gold Rava (Indore) Rs. 36-10 per tola
Silver (Indore) Rs. 53-4 per 100 tolas
Silver Thakki (Indore) Rs. 51-4 per 100 tolas.

Sovereigns	Rs. 22-2-0
Mohar Jaipuri	Rs. 32-8-0
Mohar Kaldar	Rs. 37-0-0
Putli New	Rs. 37-0-0
Putli Old	Rs. 36-0-0

GRAIN MARKET

Prices per mani of 6 mds. Bengal or 240 seers according to quality.

Wheat Bombay Pass	Rs. 22 to Rs. 24
Wheat Malwa	Rs. 19 to Rs. 20
Wheat Pissi	Rs. 18 to Rs. 19
Gram	Rs. 15 to Rs. 16
Bajara	Rs. 17 to Rs. 18
Mecca	Rs. 13 to Rs. 14
Moong Green	Rs. 22 to Rs. 24
Moong Black	Rs. 19 to Rs. 20
Masoor	Rs. 16 to Rs. 17
Udad	Rs. 20 to Rs. 21
Alsi	Rs. 25 to Rs. 26
Khali Malvi	Rs. 17 to Rs. 18
Khali Desavari	Rs. 11 to Rs. 12
Jowar	Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 (not available)

Ghee Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per md. of 40 seers

COTTON MARKET

The Indore cotton market opened for Broach April May contract at Rs. 218-4. In the middle of the week the price advanced to Rs. 219-8 and towards the close of the week it ranged round Rs. 219 and Rs. 220. The tone of the market was very firm.

CROP CONDITIONS

Agricultural operations which were suspended owing to winter rains have recommenced. Sowing of Rabi, reaping of Jowar and picking of cotton is in progress in some places. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in some places where cattle diseases are prevailing. Sowing of opium has finished.

UNLIMITED SCOPE OF OPTION BUSINESS IN BOMBAY COTTON

World Can Protect Or Establish Positions

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Steadiness in nears.

Relative easiness in distants.

Those have been the only distinctive factors in a week of quiet but steady trading in American markets.

Near months, in our opinion, can well look after themselves. The difference between December and May as recently as 24th November was 11 points. On 30th November (the last day on which December was quoted (by Reuter) the difference was 32 points.

But in spite of December advancing 32 points over that short period it only gained 2 points on spot which on November the 30th closed 12.43 and yesterday 12.58.

In cotton the unexpected rather than the expected frequently happens. Yet there must remain one or two fundamental truth, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

One of those fundamental truths is that the spot market is a better indication of strength or weakness than the paper contract. Whereas the former indicates the price in good hard cash which a spinner or a merchant is prepared to pay for raw material, the latter reflects the opinion of a multitude of speculators (the majority of whom are inevitably wrong) on the future trend, most of the factors affecting which are, at best, somewhat nebulous.

When we occasionally earn them, our regard for dollars is high. We therefore are much more impressed by the fact that a spinner paid 12.44 cents per lb. for spot cotton in New Orleans yesterday than by the fact that a speculator received nothing (less brokerage) for New York May paper contracts sold yesterday at 11.84.

DECIDING FACTOR.

Sales of actual cotton must ultimately be the deciding factor.

In recent years the spot position has been artificially pegged. This season there has been no pegging. The spot quotation reflects neither more nor less than the pirce world spinners are prepared to pay for raw material.

And, meanwhile, the spot price is the highest on the board.

The tendency it seems to us must be for distant months of old crop to close in on the spot price and we advocate purchases of May or July in New York and July and October in Liverpool.

For the privilege of declaring oneself either a buyer or a seller of Broach April-May at 219 on the 21st December the premium demanded is approximately Rs. 2 a bale or 10 Liverpool points. For those in the fortunate but more rare position of knowing their own minds the choice may be made for approximately Re 1 a bale.

For that small premium anyone in America, Europe and Asia may acquire the right to buy one hundred or many thousand bales of Broach April-May at 219 on the 21st December. Should an operator feel that the world is against cotton he may, on payment of the same premium, acquire the right to sell his Broach at 219 on the 21st December.

In the interim he may do anything his fancy chooses to consolidate his position knowing that the privilege sold to him will be duly delivered on the 21st December. We, of course, assume that he operates through a cotton firm as nearly like ourselves as possible. Modesty forbids our putting that thought even more concisely.

TEJI MANDI OPERATIONS.

Our conclusions from the above are two.

Firstly that the merits of the Bombay cotton market are consistently underrated. Which they undoubtedly are.

And, secondly, that majority opinion, as reflected in the price at which such options are being sold, anticipates only small fluctuations.

Sooner or later, however, there will be fluctuations. And we suggest to America, Europe and Asia that America, Europe and Asia are missing opportunities of protecting positions or establishing positions by means of options in Bombay which are almost unlimited in their scope.

In Liverpool such options are prohibitive in price. In New York they are illegal—why we have never understood, except that prohibitions are a complex in America in spite of that Statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbour.

In Bombay alone is the option a feasible and valuable proposition.

We commend it to all in the cotton trade—spinners, merchants, and that much abused but valuable onlooker, the speculator—who wish to limit liability on an open position or create, with limited risk, a new position in the cotton market.

The Bombay market is beginning to feel the weight of crop movement. This movement, heavy in the case of the Oomra districts and moderately heavy in Bengals, has widened the differences between the Broach and Oomra and Bengal contracts.

Shipment inquiry is brisk, both Japan and Lancashire being in the market for considerable lines of cotton for shipment over the early months of next year.

The very remarkable advance in the yarn section of the Sampin market in Japan is being well maintained and there is every reason to anticipate that cotton inquiry from the Far East will continue on a good scale.

Meanwhile, however, the whole of the Indian crop has to be marketed and with shipment commitments spread much more evenly than usual over the first four to six months of next year we doubt whether the Indian crop can be marketed without forcing a widening in the parity between Indians and Americans.

In firm markets here we recommend sales of Broach against purchases of the May position in Liverpool.

LOWER PRESSURE NEAR BAY OF BENGAL

Dust And Thunderstorms Likely In N. W. F.

POONA, December 6.

The trough of low pressure persists over south and central Bay of Bengal. A Western disturbance caused extension of cloud from Mekran to Kashmir. A few falls of rain have been reported from Lower Burma, Assam and Chota Nagpur.

Chief Amounts:—Sibsagar and Dibrugarh half an inch; Mergui quarter of an inch.

Forecast:—Dust or thunderstorms are likely to occur locally in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province. Precipitation is likely to occur locally in Kashmir and Punjab and temperatures are likely to commence falling along North-West Frontier within the next 48 hours. Local rain is likely to occur in the extreme south of the peninsula.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Dec. 5.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —038 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 deg. 0.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.2 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DEC. 5.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION IN CAIRO

Facilities For Intending Exhibitors

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Intimation has been received that the Egyptian Government propose to hold in Cairo, in April 1937, an exhibition having as its objects the safeguarding of the architectural amenities of Cairo, Alexandria and other Egyptian cities. Their aim is on the one hand to conserve the monuments of a glorious past and the sites on which they stand, and on the other hand to create and promote a style of architecture which conforms with the needs of contemporary Egypt. In the achievement of this object the Egyptian Government desire to benefit from the experience and skill of the experts of all nations—civil engineers, architects, artists, ornamentalists and all others who are interested in the progress of architecture and town-planning in Egypt.

Intending exhibitors are invited to submit to the department of Fine Arts, Ministry of Education, Cairo, panels showing drawings, plans or photographs of works, either executed or proposed, of all kinds—places, houses and blocks of flats, schools, hospitals, parks, site-plans, and designs for furniture. Each exhibit should be accompanied by an explanatory description of the work.

Every exhibitor will be entitled to send not more than 3 large panels (1.05 x .85 metres) or six panels half this size.

FACILITIES FOR EXHIBITORS

Transport expenses, such as carriage by rail, freight, insurance, customs dues, etc., etc., must be paid by the exhibitors from their place of residence as far as Alexandria or Port Said Transport expenses by rail from Alexandria or Port Said to Cairo will be borne by the Egyptian Government; but insurance for the journey as far as Cairo must be paid by the exhibitor. The latest date for receiving exhibits is February 28th, 1937.

The Egyptian Government will award four prizes of a total value of L.E. 1.500 (fifteen hundred pounds Egyptian) to the best works (one pound Egyptian is equivalent to £1-0-6), but the award of any prize may be withheld if it is found that no exhibit deserves it.

Requests for any further information should be addressed to the Ministry of Education, Cairo.—A.P.

Trade Best Buyer In Cotton

Speculators Cautious At 12 Cent. Level

Nervousness Over Political Situation

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

On Friday the New York Cotton Exchange was nervous over the political situation abroad. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points and finally closed irregular.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened steady with price changes narrow and irregular.

Early there was December liquidation against 15 notices and active hedging with trade best buyer.

The market steadied up when selling subsided and sentiment became more constructive on the strength of other markets and strong spot cotton position.

Buyers were cautious above the 12 cent level while nervousness over the political situation abroad existed. Finally there was some long liquidation and the market closed irregular with small changes.

At the opening March was quoted one point down at 12.03 and a small decline of one point to 12.02 marked the lowest level and in the following nine minutes prices advanced 6 points from the lowest level to 12.08. Thus both high and low points for the day were reached during the first ten minutes. The market was featureless and in the absence of every important business prices closed 2 points up to 8 points down. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 12.64c.

The New Orlean Cottons futures market was also quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices remained unaltered at 12.55c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 6.61. Early there was response to higher foreign cables which attracted renewed long liquidation. Hedging and local liquidation was offset by small trade buying and the market closed at a rise of one to four points. Middling American spot cotton prices were unchanged at 6.81d.

East Indian Cotton futures were unchanged while Egyptian sakels gained 4 to 6 points. Uppers were 3 points up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active with improved buying. Sakels futures closed 14 to 22 points up and Ashmouni futures closed 10 to 11 points higher.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., write from London office under date of November 27th as under:—

"We favour the purchase of July cotton against sales of October at the prevailing discount for October. We call your attention to the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace stated Bach favours unrestricted production of commodities and gave assurance that the Administration would not ask for cotton production control Legation.

The cotton farmer has only restricted his crop in recent years because of Government pleasure. Without Government action it is practically a certainty that farmers, having cotton around thirteen cents for their cotton this season, will largely increase their cotton next Spring.

"The Government gives the cotton acreage this season as 29,000,000 and estimates the yield as 12,400,000 bales. If Texas and Oklahoma, instead of a crop disaster, had produced anything like a normal yield, we could have had a total of around 14,000,000. The prospects are that 13,000,000 or more American bales will be required this season before the new crop is available.

"Desirable cotton was exceedingly scarce last Summer and evidently will be even scarcer this Summer, because of the smaller supply and the carry-over having been so thoroughly robbed of its better grades and staples, particularly in the Atlantics, and because of the great rate at which mills are consuming. In spite of the fact that last Spring the Government was paying farmers to limit their cotton acreage, the discounts of October under July ran, as follows:—

Nov. 14, 1935—18 points; Dec. 14, 1935—25 points; Jany. 14, 1936—44 points; Feb. 14, 1936—34 points; March 14, 1936—38 points; April 14, 1936—71 points; May 14, 1936—87 points; June 13, 1936—57 points (Summer draught) July 14, 1936—83 points; July 24, 1936—99 points.

"With a greater scarcity and demand this Summer than last and with such a prospect of an abundance next Fall there is every promise of October going to a much greater discount under July than last Summer? In our opinion, this straddle presents an unusual opportunity for satisfactory profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 12.08+.04 (10-9 a.m.) lowest 12.02—.02 (10-0 a.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6.62+.05 lowest 6.58+.01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Hedge and general selling pending Government statement also Bureau Report on Tuesday. Bullish.

Liverpool Notwithstanding market unsettled by local influences, demand well sustained. With few sellers, market would improve materially on any weight of buying.

New York: Trade fixations absorbed hedges and realising.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their Foreign friends:—

LONDON.— "Expect American markets remain unaffected by present crisis."

NEW YORK.—"No new features. Average of members of New York Cotton Exchange estimate crop at 12,337,000 bales. Small business in dry goods. Good undertone except October."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec. 5.

January	....	12.02
March	....	11.96
May	....	11.84
July	....	11.72
October	....	11.23
Middling Spot	....	12.56

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 5.

December	....	12.18
January	....	11.99
March	....	11.94
Middling Spot	....	12.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	31,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 5.

December	....	6.59
January	....	6.58
February	....	6.59
March	....	6.59
April	....	6.57
May	....	6.56
June	....	6.54
July	....	6.52
August	....	6.36
September	....	6.30
October	....	6.25
November	....	6.21
December	....	6.21
Middling Spot	....	6.80
10-12 a.m. quotations:—		
January	....	6.59
March	....	6.59

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 5.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:		
January	....	10.07
March	....	10.07
May	....	10.08
July	....	10.06
September	....	10.06
F.G.F. Spot	....	10.78

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 5.

BROACH (Good Staple):—		
Fully Good	....	5.50
Fine	....	5.65
Superfine	....	5.80
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):		
Fine	....	5.54
Superfine	....	5.69
Choice	....	5.84
BENGAL:—		
Good	....	4.33
Fully Good	....	4.43
Fine	....	4.55

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe: Jan./Feb. paid 37/-.

Wheat, Barletta Russo: Jan./Feb. sellers 37/3.

Wheat South Australian, Jan./Feb. sellers 42/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Following unchanged New York advices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 219/8 on scattered buying. Weekly Double options were settled yesterday and the market is now free to move. In view of reluctant following to upward trend in American cotton prices, the local market is now showing steady tone. Business remains restricted and in the absence of any important development we do not look for any important change in prices.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened very steady with prices unchanged which influenced buying in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 220-2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a.
Broach A/M.	.. 219 8
Oomra D/J.	.. 198 4
Oomra March	.. 197 12
Bengal D/J.	.. 160 8
Bengal March	.. 160 12

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 170	167	164		161
Punjab	... 170	167	164		161
Oomra No. 3	208	205	202	199	...
C.P. No. 1	223	220	217	214	...
C.P. No. 2	213	210	207	204	...
Khandesh	204	201	198	195	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Bengal Superfine	173/175
Bengal Fine	168/170
C.P. 1 Fine	211/218
C.P. 2 Fine	203/208
Arvi Fine	203/208
Ellichpur Fine	202/206
Berar Fine	196/202
Khamgaon Fine	198/203
Mulkapur Fine	195/203
Khandesh Fine	193/201
Jalna/Sailu Fine	195/201
Burwah Sanavad Fine 1935-36 crop.	201/205
Broach	214/219
Dhollera	204/209
Punjab/American	204/209
Sind, N.T.	223/228
Punjab 289F.	238/243
Cambodia	249/254
Compta	209/219
Westerns	204/209
Miraj	204/209
Jagadia Ankleshwar	239/241
Surat	249/251
Navsari	257/259

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Dec 5 Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,553	12,226
Central India	608	18,982
Barsi and Nagar	1,628	18,399
Hyderabad Gaorani	381	3,475
Berar	5,281	73,908
Central Provinces	1,075	15,282
Total Oomras	10,526	142,297
Dholera	66	2,526
N W Provinces	102	2,029
Rajputana	77	3,446
Sind-Punjab	2,274	63,228
Broach	...	2,213
Coompta and Dharwar	202	6,502
Westerns Northerns	...	5,385
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,067
Persian	...	8
American	...	2,707
Egyptian and African	4,184	64,868
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	17,431	296,303

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	447	64,281
Japan and China	8,882	206,331
Coast Ports	...	4,552
Up-country by Rail	...	49,851
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,011
Total	9,329	338,025

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 134 May 144 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 219—Liverpool May 6.54 Rs. 65 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 219—New York May 11.92 Rs. 51 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/32

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd Dec.	15,913
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	278,872
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	325,239
Decrease	46,367

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 218 3/4; Highest 219 1/4; Lowest 218 3/4; Closing 219

Oomra D/J. Op. 197 3/4; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 197 3/4; Closing 197 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 197 3/4; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 197 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 160 1/4; Highest 160 1/2; Lowest 160 1/4; Lowest 160 1/2

Bengal March Op. 160 3/4; Highest 161; Lowest 160 3/4; Closing 161.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 4 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 14 1/2.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 5.

On Friday London gold prices closed unchanged at 87-1-9 1/2: London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 105.16 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate closed at 4.90 1/16 in London and at 4.90 7/32 in New York. London silver prices were 1/16d. down at 21 3/16d. China sold but India was a small buyers. Later there was some buying on Indian account at 1/16d. over the fixed price. New York spot silver prices were reduced 1/4 cent to 45 3/4 cents. Montreal silver market closed unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 9/16d. In the local market speculators are buying but in view of large stocks, the market is unwilling to take constructive view and the prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	..... 35 2 6
Magsar	..... 35 2 0
Posh	..... 35 1 0
SILVER—	
Ready	..... 52 7 0
Magsar	..... 52 8 6
Posh	..... 52 10 6

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 5.

Spot	..... 21-5/16
Forward	..... 21-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/11.

N. Y. Silver

New York, Dec. 4.

Spot Silver prices were reduced to-day 1/4 cent to 45 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 4.

December	46.80—.05
March	46.50
May	46.75

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The average guess of the members of the New York cotton Exchange is 12,337,000 bales.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec. 5.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/8
Banks selling T T	271 1/8
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
RUSS RATE—	
New York London 4th instant	4.90 1/8
Japan London 5th instant	1/2
Java London 5th instant	8.96 3/4
Hongkong London 5th instant	1/3
Shanghai London 5th instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris 4th instant	105.16
London Belgium 4th instant	28.97 1/4
London Switzerland 4th instant	21.32 1/2
London Berlin 4th instant	12.17 1/2
London Stockholm 4th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 4th instant	4.90 1/16
London Amsterdam 4th instant	9.01
London Italy 4th instant	93.15
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.	
Gold.	
3rd instant	£7-1-9 1/2
4th instant	£7-1-9 1/2
Silver London Ready	
3rd instant	21 7/4
4th instant	21 3/16
Silver London Forward	
3rd instant	21 1/4
4th instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready.	
3rd instant	45
4th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
3rd instant	5/8 p.c.
4th instant	7/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
3rd instant	3/4 p.c.
4th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.a.
6 Mos.	1 p.a.
Tone:—Steady.	

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	..... 13 5 0
Shipment Dec-	..... 3 10 0
Shipment Jan-Mar.	..... 3 10 6
Shipment July-Sept.	..... 3 11 9
Kesar	..... 12 4 0
Saraya	..... 12 3 0
Java Spot	..... F4.30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/14
3 per cent 1951/54	103/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/12
3 per cent 1939/44	108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/7
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/10
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	112
5 per cent M Deb 1939	120/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	133
6 per cent K P T 1956	132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99/2/6 and improved to Rs. 99/4/6 and later was quoted at Rs. 99/3. The tone was weak.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec. 4.

3 per cent	 86
3 1/2 per cent	 98
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118
5 per cent 1942/47	113
3 per cent 1949/52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	83 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 5.

December	243.50—.120
February	227.20—.50
March	222.00—.90
April	218.90—.80

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	 4,098
Linseed	 617
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	318
Gingellyseed	 2,829
Poppyseed	 133
Groundnuts	 9,564
Castorseed	 914
Rice	 16,696
Myrabollams	 1,425
Cottonseed	 11,972
Gram	 382
Joowar	 976
Barley	 634
Bajree	 2,254
Indian Sugar	..... 1,383 tons.
Coal	 4,575

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Dec. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 5.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	4.89-13/16
Paris	105.16
Berlin	12.17
Madrid	59.50
Amsterdam	9.00-3/4
Brussels	28.95-1/2
Milan	93.12
Berne	21.31-3/4
Prague	138.62

LONDON SEEDS
London, Dec. 5.

Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f.: December sellers £11-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. Dec./Jan. sellers £13-13-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London c.i.f. Dec./Jan. sellers £14-2-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. Dec./Jan. paid £13-3-9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull, c.i.f. Dec./Jan. sellers £14-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 5.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt: Dec. sellers 25/9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London per cwt: Jan./April sellers 25/9.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 9-1/16.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 4-12-36	4642000	4855000
Receipts yesterday 4-12-36	33000	42000
Exports to date 4-12-36	2431000	2785000
Stock at Ports 4-12-36	3010000	2898000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-12-36	2366000	1358000
Stock at Liverpool 4-12-36	832000	566000
Visible Supply 4-12-36	6809000	6911000
Quantity in sight 4-12-36	8734000	8265000
Quantity out of sight 4-12-36	5477000	4460000

Restricted Turnover In Shares

Operators Await Foreign Political Developments

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES

BOMBAY: December 5.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover.

There was less disposition to operate and Operators were keenly awaiting foreign political developments.

In the absence of any important business the market was featureless and prices of active shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

The market is fairly overbought and Bulls have full control of the market, but the general sentiment was shaky. Both parties Bulls and Bears displayed nervousness over the constitutional crisis in Britain.

Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 157 and remained steady while Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 786, and improved to Rs. 797 to decline to Rs. 782 and closed at Rs. 785. Kohinoors and Central India shares were steady, while Bundi shares improved to Rs. 33-12. Andhra shares were steady at Rs. 1,697 and Powers closed at Rs. 1696.

Tata Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 848 and advanced to Rs. 855 and closed at Rs. 852. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 220 and after advancing to Rs. 221 closed at Rs. 220-12. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 542 and closed at Rs. 545.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	287 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	785 0
100 Century	157 8
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	252 8
100 Coorla (nil)	141 4
250 David	99 0
250 Dawn	300 0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-3-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111 14
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	216 14
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605 0
100 Indore (nil)	44 6
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	73 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	254 6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	586 4
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	880 0
250 Model	45 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	96 0
200 New Great (nil)	174 6
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	82 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	48 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	80 0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	201 14
100 Swan (nil)	92 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238 12
1000 Western	737 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	38 8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1570 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	387 8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	134 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	138 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-11-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi (Re. 1-8)	39 12
100 Coimbatore	184 6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	137 8
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	515 2
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-0	2270 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	380 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	296 4
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	29 6
100 Shahabad (Rs. 133-8)	498 12
70 United (Rs. 2-8-3)	159 0
INSURANCE	
80 Empire	576 4
15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	16 10
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47 8
20 Mercantile	48 12
200 Oriental (125)	5470 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8 1
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	168 12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1697 8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14 8
50 Bombay Tram (3-9)	154 6
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 8
100 Karachi (4)	267 8
100 Poona (4)	265 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208 2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	189 6
1000 Tata Power	1606 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Century (157.8) 157 158 157

Bom. Dyeing (785) 786 787 782 785

Kohinoor (254.6) 255 253 254 6

Central India (251/14) 253 254 252

New Great (174/6) 175 174/6

Simplex (80/10) 80 79 80

Swadeshi (201/4) 203 200 201

Bundi (30/10) 30 8 30/12

I. Cement (518 12) 518

Punjab (29 2) 29.8 29.6

Shahabad (498/12) 498 497 498/12

Andhra (1695) 1695 1697 1695 1697

Tata Hydro (189 6) 189 6

Tata Power (1607.8) 1608 1611 1608 1607 1608

Tram. Ord. (155/5) 156/11 155 154/6

T. Steel Dfd. (847.8) 848 853 851 850 853

T. Steel Ord. (219/4) 220 221 220.4 220/12

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (178/12) 178.8

Bellapur (202 8) 202 203 201

B. Steam (202 8) 203 201/16

B. Burma (544/4) 542 541 544 542 545

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	915 0
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dhond Baramati	105 8
100	Gujarat	94 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	99 6
100	Sirsi Sirajgunje	102 4
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	770 0
MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur (As. 8)	43 6
30	Tata Steel Def. (17-3-3)	852 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	220 12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	257 8
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	201 14
250	Bom. Steam (Rs. 15)	281 14
135	Bom. Burma (10)	545 0
50	Bom. Mfrs. Contributory (Rs. 4)	183 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-12-2
50	B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	114 8
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	140 0
100	I. Radio defd (12)	850 0
100	I. Radio ord. (15)	823 8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	625 0
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	19 8
30	Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	50 0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	16 8
PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1575 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	315 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 12
5	p.c. Central India	535 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 10
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	102 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1615 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	176 12
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 4.

Mesrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	11
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 5. p.c.	A66
Electric Bond Common	20
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	45
United Power & Light	6
Int. Tel. & Tel	12
American Tel. & Tel.	157½
Western Union Telg.	87½
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly	67
New York Central Rly.	43
Southern Pacific Rly.	41
Union Pacific Rly.	126
Skelley Oil	38
Consolidated Oil	14
Gen. Amr. Transportation	75
Bethelehem Steel	72
United States Steel	74½
Anaconda Copper Mining	48
Int. Nickel of Canada	61½
Ford Motors of Canada A.	22
General Motors	68
Packard Motor	11
Kelvinator	22
Westinghouse Airbrake	46
American Radiator	23
St. Oil of N. J.	66
Socony	15½

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 5.

London Market.—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£13-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£13-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£18-10-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	10.50 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10.25 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 35-12-0
Copper	Rs. 45-8-0
Tone:—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, Dec. 5.

Market closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 8-1/2.

National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	43
National City Bank	36
Sun Life of Canada	635
Amr. Car Foundary	53
Electric P. & Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	86
Matheison Alkali	40
Plymouth Oil	21
Barnsdoll Oil	29

Continued irregularity probably over week end. Carloadings for the week 110,000.

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J3

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1936

JUPITER
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J4

Bombay's Rousing Reception To Roy

27 ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATE

Garlanded And Entertained At Congress House

M. N. Roy was given a rousing reception by the citizens of Bombay, both at Dadar Station (G. I. P.) and the Victoria Terminus when he arrived by the Punjab Mail on Sunday morning from Lucknow. He looked much pulled down and emaciated.

At Nasik And Kalyan

Earlier in the journey, as he neared Bombay, Mr. Roy was met and profusely garlanded by representatives of Congress and Labour and youth organisations at Nasik and Kalyan.

Cheered By Crowds

Enthusiastic crowds cheered the distinguished visitor as the train glided into the Bombay stations and the Congress and the Trade Union (Red) flags were waved.

At the Victoria Terminus Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, V. B. Karnik, Vasant Khale, Yusuf Meherali, Joachim Alva, Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, Messrs. Sorab Batliwala, Kondvikar, Ishwarbhai Patel, Bhise, Bhogle and many other Congress and Labour leaders received and garlanded Mr. Roy profusely. He was accompanied by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas and Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni during the journey.

POLICE BUNDOBAST

In spite of the 'pucca' arrangements made by the Railway Police who formed a 'hollow square' in front of the carriage, there was a rush of those who were inside to receive the distinguished guest and to garland him.

Garlands were literally showered on behalf of the B.P.C.C., and other District Congress Committees, B.C.S.P., and 21 labour organisations.

PARTICIPANTS

The Labour organisations which took part in the reception are, All-India Trade Union Congress; Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Hawkers' Union, Saloon Workers' Union, Press Workers' Union, Painting Workers' Union, Lorry Transport Workers' Union, Dock Workers' Union, Handloom Workers' Union, Kurla Girni Kamgar Union, Navjavan Party, Press Workers' Federation, Kisan Sangh, Ahmednagar, the Gold and Silver Workers' Union, Electric Workers' Union, and All-India Kisan Sangh

In all 27 organisations consisting, Congress youth and Labour organisations took part in the reception.

The National Guards, Mandvi Rashtriya Sena and Workers' Volunteers (with their badges) also kept the crowds in order.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Mr. Roy was driven from Victoria Terminus to the Congress House where he was garlanded by the Girgaum District Congress Committee and Maharashtra Mitra Mandal. Later he was taken round the Congress office and was entertained to a 'Social' where many Congress and Labour leaders were present.

At noon Mr. Roy drove to Mulji Jetha Building, Mahaluxmi, where he is at present a guest of Mrs. Maniben Mulji, General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C.

Mr. M. N. Roy, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Punjab Mail from Lucknow, was accorded a rousing reception by the Congress, Labour and youth organisations.

RECEPTION AT DADAR STATION

Mr. Roy was greeted with tunes of the band of the Maharastra Seva Mandal on the arrival of the Punjab Mail at the Dadar Station.

There was a huge concourse of Suburbanites consisting of South Indians, Maharashtrians, Gujaraties and others who flowed into the Dadar Station from Suburbs long before the arrival.

The following organisations took part in the reception and garlanded Mr. Roy:—

The E, F, and G Congress Committees, the Girni Kamgar Union, (Batatawala Mansion), Suburban District, Congress Socialist Party, the Suburban Congress Parliamentary Board, Suburban District Congress Committee Andheri and Vile Parle District. C. Committees, Dadar Hindu Mahasabha, and Dadar Hindu Yuvak Sangha.

Mr. Deorukhkar garlanded Mr. Roy on behalf of the Harijans and Mr. Champanariawala on behalf of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party.

Messrs. Yinabhai Joshi, R. K. Achrekar, Mrs. Shantaben Vengserker, Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar, L. V. Kondaye, Kanthi, Amberdakar, and Waman Desai, were among the prominent who participated in the reception.

AT KALYAN.

At Kalyan Mr. Roy was accorded a reception on behalf of the Maharashtra P. C. C., Kalyan Taluka C. C. and Thana District C. C. and besides other representatives Mr. K. T. Gole and Mr. G. L. Joshi (Thana), garlanded him.

Mr. Kandalkar labour leader from Bombay met Roy there and accompanied him to Bombay.

PARSIS DEFEAT HINDUS AND BECOME CHAMPIONS

End Of Nagpur Cricket Tournament

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, December 6.

The Parsis won this year's Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, defeating the Hindus by 51 runs.

In their Second Innings, the Hindus scored 63 runs, the entire side being out by 12-10 p.m. Nine wickets thus fell in 100 minutes.

The Parsis' strong attack, coupled with their good fielding brought about the Hindus' collapse.

The score of the Parsis in the First Innings is 128, and in Second Innings 33 making a total of 161, while that of Hindus in the First Innings was 37 and in the Second Innings 63 making a total of 110 runs.

TAMILNAD CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS

Mudaliar Elected President And Satyamurti, Secretary

VELLORE FORT, Dec. 5.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A. has been elected President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, for the coming year defeating Mr. Satyamurti by 104 votes to 59.

Mr. Satyamurti was unanimously elected Secretary and Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai Vice-President.

The meeting thereafter adjourned but will reassemble to-night to elect other office-bearers.—A. P.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK DEVELOPMENTS

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 5.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker left to-day for Bombay and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda is going to-night to Indore as he is urgently required there in connection with the mill strike. Seth Kastoorbhai has left for Delhi.—A.P.

U. P. AGRARIAN PROBLEM

Committee Submits Report To Bareilly Conference

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Babu Purshotam Tandon referring to the Bareilly Conference said that the agrarian problem was the main issue in the Province during the last 6 years.

The Agrarian Committee, appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee, submitted its report to the Executive Council at Bareilly two days before the Conference sittings commenced. The Executive Council adopted the report and expressed its approval of its principal recommendations. The P. C. C. is still to consider that report. It will come up for consideration on the 6th of December at Lucknow. The resolution before the Conference was also on the general lines of the recommendations of the agrarian committee. The agrarian problem will naturally form a very important feature of the Province's election manifesto, which will, of course, supplement the manifesto, issued by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee.

ENVIABLE DEATH.

A gloom was cast over the proceedings of the Conference on the second day, said Babu Tandon, by the sudden death of Sri Shivcharanlal a Congress worker from Pilibhit.

He had been somewhat unwell at his home; but he had come all the way to attend the Conference and to work as a volunteer. He was actually on his post of duty and worked till a few hours before his death. Remonstrances of his comrades on the ground of his bad health did not dissuade him. The death was a tragic thing, but it was a glorious and enviable death. His corpse was taken out in procession arrayed in Congress colours. Shivcharan Lal was a most modest and unknown worker; but he was great in his death. That death was an inspiration to us all.—United Press.

INDIAN ARMY MECHANISATION

Why Its Slow Progress?

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

An explanation for the rather cautious pace of mechanisation of the army in India is available.

The type of enemy as well as the nature of the countries on India's border have generally dictated the type of weapons and the organisation of Indian war formation. To-day India's potential enemies have noa equipped themselves with those military organisations as the first class Powers in Europe have. And therefore it has not been considered necessary to mechanise all the various divisions of the army in entirety. For instance, there is no need for a very large number of anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons. Similarly only a few machine guns are so far sufficient in India.

In England in recent years owing to the shortage of horses and the availability in large numbers of indigenously manufactured mechnical vehicles, they have been able to proceed with the mechanisation at a rapid pace. But in India, the advantage of indigenous supply of mechanical vehicles is totally lacking. Moreover the marches of troops are often not on roads but cross-country, and so the mule and the camel cannot be dispensed with. Mechanisation must in the circumstances be a matter of slow progress. The programme already in hand is being followed up and the Supply and Transport services are now entirely mechanised.—A.P.

ROY AND SOCIALISTS

Jayaprakash Says They Are In Complete Agreement

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, December 5.

In the course of an interview Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Socialist Leader, who had recently talked with Mr. M. N. Roy, says:—

"In my own progress towards socialism, Mr. Roy's contribution was next only to that of the Marxian classics. It can be imagined therefore with what feeling I went to meet Mr. Roy. It is true at the back of my mind was also the thought that Mr. Roy later on had serious difficulties with that fountainhead of revolution the Communist International, which he was forced to leave. That thought raised in me, misgivings and I met him with mixed feelings. When we sat down after a warm exchange of greetings he told me I would have to do most of the talking and I did. I was anxious that he should know facts and view-points that I represented before he decided upon his course of action. Some press reports about his views had made me wonder. I found, however, that as usual reports had been misreported. I found Mr. Roy to be in a much larger measure of agreement with us than I had reasons to expect. The points of differences were not material at least not now.

As a Socialist Mr. Roy naturally lays emphasis upon independence as immediate goal but at the same time he fully realises the role for the Socialist movement and party in independence struggle. He has friendliest feelings for the Congress Socialist Party and will be glad to lend it his co-operation. I discussed with him the future of the Party and again found ourselves to be in full agreement. He was keen on the basis of party being broadened and I assured him that we were consciously moving in that direction. I also told him that at our annual conference at Faizpur we shall more definitely and concretely put our anti-Imperialist task in the forefront.

Mr. Roy, while not bed-ridden is very ill at present."

Mr. V. P. Narayan Nambiar, M.L.C., Madras, addressed a letter to the Home Member, pleading for dropping of the proceedings launched against Mr. A. K. Gopalan, who recently led the "Hunger Marchers" to Madras as Mr. Gopalan was merely doing propaganda work for the success of the Congress candidate.—United Press.

"Admission Of Unfits," Is The Cause Of Unemployment

C. P. Governor's Accusation Against Universities

NAGPUR, Dec. 5.

"There is general agreement that one of the factors which have led to the present lack of employment, is admission into our Universities, of students who are unfit to benefit by higher studies. How far this accusation is true in this Province, is a matter which only the University can decide", observed His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Chancellor addressing the Nagpur University Convocation, this afternoon.

His Excellency thought it would be plainly wrong, that it (the University) should close its portals to any class or community, rich or poor, but, on the other hand, the admission of the unfit could only result in lowering standards, which reacted upon the reputation of the University, and he felt confident that they were fully alive to the seriousness of the situation.

FOLLOW NUFFIELD

His Excellency then referred to the importance of post-graduate studies and research, and said that, if they were to fulfil these essential functions of a flourishing university, endowments were badly needed. He alluded to the donation of £2 million "which Lord Nuffield has given to my old University for Medical Research", and said that they had no fears for the future, if more men in this country of the type of the late Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan followed Lord Nuffield's example, for the good of the community.

His Excellency then called upon Mr. Shyamprasad Mukherjee, the eminent educationist, to deliver his address.—A.P.

Effective Congress Election Propaganda

Rajen Babu Suggests Route-March Of Workers And Volunteers Through District

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Dec. 5.

In order to enable the Congress to compete successfully with some rich and wealthy candidates in the coming elections, in view especially of the fact that the polling stations will be few and the voters will have to travel long distances and that hiring of conveyances has been legalised, Babu Rajendra Prasad in an exclusive statement urges a sort of route march by Congress workers and volunteers throughout each district with a view to approach practically every voter and cover the entire area of the district between now and the elections. He suggests, in each district, workers and volunteers be divided into batches of four or six who should start from four or five fixed points on the borders of the district, each group being equipped with national flags, copies of Congress manifestos, poster hand bills and suitable songs and each group should follow the route fixed before starting from one corner of the district and ending with another fixed corner travelling all the way on foot.

SIX MILES A DAY

A distance of hundred miles could be covered, he says, in 15 or 16 days at the rate of six miles a day. In each village the Congress programme should be explained, the name of Congress candidate announced, the colour of the ballot box made known and as far as possible, each individual voter be approached. The whole district should be divided into a convenient number of divisions and there should be at least as many batches as divisions, the necessary expenses being provided by rich candidate within the respective area, as groups of volunteers pass through. In this way, in the course of 15 or 20 days, each village in the district and almost each voter will have been acquainted with the Congress programme and approached for support.

Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal Madanapalle College, who delivered a lecture in Bombay on Friday at the Blavatsky Lodge on "Character Building through Art in Education".

BASED ON HIS EXPERIENCE

Rajen Babu adds, his hope is based upon the experience that each batch of four or five volunteers will be joined on the way by the local volunteers who will escort it out of its own areas and the group will be much larger than the group originally starting. Villagers on the way will very likely receive and entertain volunteers who, if they are efficient and humble will create enthusiasm and impression which will be of great value, after elections in each district which will be required. Say, hundred such workers and the cost will not exceed Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 between now and the actual elections. He emphasises that unless they are voluntarily entertained, volunteers should not make themselves a burden by making any demand whatsoever.

Rajen Babu concludes that the method he proposes has the merit of being both effective and cheap.

A. I. SHIA CONFERENCE

Raja Of Mahmudabad To Preside

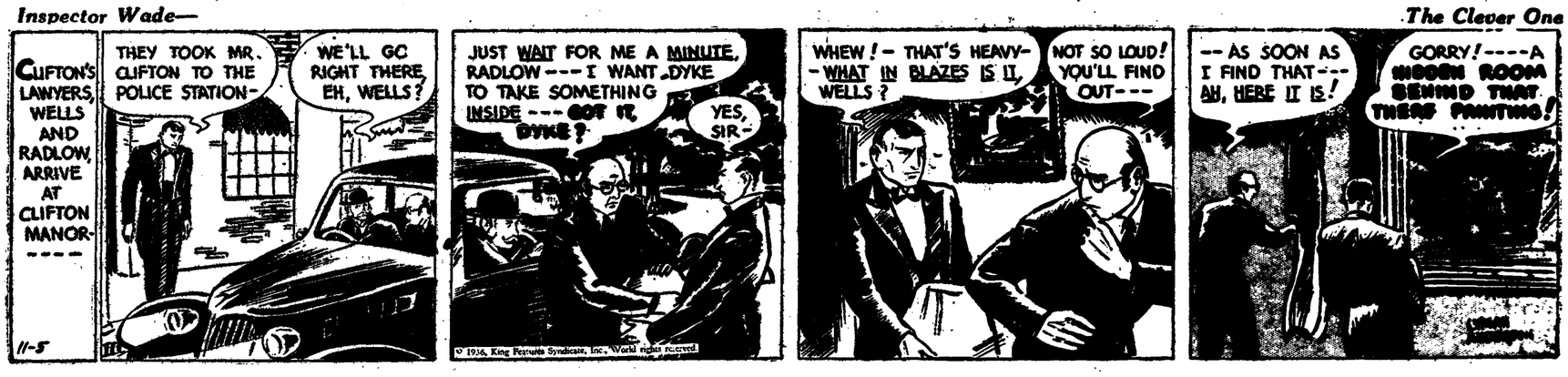
(From Our Correspondent).

The 27th annual session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held at Lucknow in the Imambara of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula near the Government Exhibition Ground on December 25, 26, 27 under the presidentship of the Raja of Mahmudabad.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed to make proper arrangements. Persons interested in the betterment and the advancement of the community may send in their proposals by December 20 to Syed Muntajib Husain, Joint Secretary subjects committee, Cawnpore.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*


CLIFTON'S LAWYERS, WELLS AND RADLOW, ARRIVE AT CLIFTON MANOR-
THEY TOOK MR. CLIFTON TO THE POLICE STATION-
WE'LL GO RIGHT THERE, EH, WELLS?
JUST WAIT FOR ME A MINUTE, RADLOW--- I WANT DYKE TO TAKE SOMETHING INSIDE--- GOT IT, DYKE?
YES, SIR-
WHEW!- THAT'S HEAVY- WHAT IN BLAZES IS IT, WELLS?
NOT SO LOUD! YOU'LL FIND OUT---
--AS SOON AS I FIND THAT--- AH, HERE IT IS!
SORRY!----A HIDDEN ROOM BEHIND THAT THERE PAINTING!
11-5
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